

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

London, Tuesday, November 15, 1994

No. 34,746



GAZA PROTESTERS — Members of the Palestinian fundamentalist group Islamic Jihad at a rally Monday at which a Jihad leader spoke about continuing the "struggle of killing Israelis." The rally was held outside the

home of a 21-year-old suicide bomber on a bicycle who detonated a bomb that killed three Israeli soldiers on Friday. Jihad activists have begun wearing white, the color of the cloth Muslims use to wrap bodies for burial. Page 5.

Asians Look to U.S. For Trade Leadership

Embassy Sit-In Forces Issue of Human Rights

By Paul Blustein and Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — President Bill Clinton found himself caught in an awkward spot on Monday, trying to advance a major trade initiative with some of the world's most authoritarian regimes without appearing callous about human rights.

Mr. Clinton, who came to the summit meeting of Asia-Pacific nations here boasting that his mission would promote U.S. exports in the world's fastest-growing region, was forced to confront the human-rights question after widely publicized demonstrations by protesters favoring independence for the Indonesian-occupied territory of East Timor.

The controversy is threatening to divert attention from the trip's centerpiece, scheduled for unveiling Tuesday — a declaration by the 18 members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum pledging to establish free trade in the region by the early years of the next century.

Administration officials argued that the free-trade proposal would boost human rights in countries like Indonesia and China by spurring economic growth and helping to build a democracy-minded middle class. But that message was hard to convey amid television broadcasts showing rioters battling policemen in Dili, East Timor's capital city, and Timorese students barricaded in the U.S. Embassy, pleading for "the world's only superpower" to help end Indonesia's rule over their territory.

The 29 protesters in the U.S. Embassy submitted a petition to officials Monday calling for the release of about 100 East Timorese arrested over the weekend in Jakarta and in Dili, Agence France-Press reported. They also demanded the release of the jailed resistance leader, José Xanana Gusmão, so he could take part in talks with Jakarta authorities. And they demanded that the U.S. government help them obtain political asylum in Portugal.

Mr. Clinton said that the United States

See **TIMOR**, Page 4

Regional Pact Needs GATT to Work, They Say

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — Asian and Pacific leaders are expected to endorse a historic free-trade accord on Tuesday, but they will link its success to ratification by the United States and other major economic powers of the GATT world trade pact, officials said Monday.

Such a move would strengthen the hand of President Bill Clinton as he seeks support from a Republican-controlled Congress in a critical vote on the global Uruguay Round trade accord negotiated by more than 100 countries under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Failure to ratify the Uruguay Round accord, a U.S. official warned Monday, could divide the world into three trade blocs centered in Europe, the Americas and Asia.

After talks with President Jiang Zemin of China, Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama of Japan, President Kim Young Sam of South Korea and Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia, Mr. Clinton said that in each of the meetings there was "strong agreement that the early ratification of GATT would be absolutely essential" to maintain global economic growth and expanding trade.

"It was clear to me that the rest of the world is looking to the United States for leadership on this issue," he said.

Mr. Clinton said he believed discussions Tuesday among leaders of the 18 members of APEC, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, "will allow us to take a critical step forward toward free and open trade throughout the region." The informal summit meeting will take place in the Indonesian city of Bogor.

The APEC leaders met over a working dinner on Monday in Jakarta to discuss their planned declaration at Bogor.

Officials said that on Tuesday, the leaders would probably announce a plan to adopt free and open trade in the Asia-Pacific region by 2020 at the latest for developing countries and by 2010 for developed and newly industrializing economies.

The members of APEC are Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and the United States. They account for half of world production and around 45 percent of global trade.

Officials said APEC leaders were expected to call for the liberalization program to start in 1995 through implementation of agreements made under the Uruguay Round of GATT.

Evidently picking up on this theme, Mr. Clinton noted that one third of U.S. exports already went to the Asia-Pacific region.

See **APEC**, Page 4

Security Council Refuses to Lift Iraq Sanctions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council refused Monday to lift economic sanctions on Iraq.

The 15-nation council rejected Iraq's claim that it has met conditions to lift an oil embargo and other sanctions imposed after its 1990 invasion of Kuwait, said Madeleine K. Albright, U.S. representative to the UN.

The British UN ambassador, Sir David Hannay, said there was no dissent in the 15-member council about retaining the sanctions, imposed in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

"There was no dissent at all," he said. "It was the view of all members who spoke — and I think everybody in the council spoke — that the conditions did not exist for changing the sanctions," Sir David said.

He said there was a "very broad welcome" in the council for a letter received from the Iraqi deputy prime minister, Tariq Aziz, formally recognizing the independence of Kuwait as demarcated by a UN panel.

The sanctions were extended after the war to force Iraq to help destroy its weapons of mass destruction and to drop claims to Kuwait.

Iraq contends shortages caused by the sanctions are inflicting suffering and death. Washington and its allies say Iraq can afford food and medicine for its people but is aggravating their suffering as a propaganda ploy.

Iraq has refused a chance to sell oil worth \$1.6 billion under UN supervision to pay for food and medicine.

Mrs. Albright also said Iraq has asked for humanitarian exemptions from the UN embargo to import fur coats, brass beds, marble tiling, TVs and VCRs.

She told the council that President Saddam Hussein "has spent half a billion dollars on building literally dozens of opulent new palaces for the exclusive use of his family," according to a U.S. statement. (Page 5.)

In a meeting with Mrs. Albright that lasted just two minutes, Mr. Aziz argued that Iraq had met the conditions for lifting sanctions by recognizing the new UN-drawn Kuwaiti border.

"The council has imposed sanctions on Iraq for certain reasons and those reasons do not exist any more," Mr. Aziz said afterward. (AP, Reuters)

Berlusconi Wins Key Vote In Battle of the Budget

Reuters

ROME — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy won a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday on a key revenue-raising measure in its 1995 budget.

The vote, on an amnesty in the budget bill for Italians guilty of illegal building work in exchange for a single payment, was 321 to 134.

Opposition filibustering delayed the vote by several hours and many opposition deputies boycotted the ballot.

The 1995 budget, opposed by trade unions that held a protest Saturday attended by a million people, aims to reduce next year's deficit by some 48 trillion lire (\$30 billion) through a mix of spending cuts and revenue increases, mainly in the areas of health care and pensions.

Six trillion lire of the extra revenue is due to come from the measure that Mr. Berlusconi made a confidence issue.

Mr. Berlusconi submitted the confidence vote on the building pardon to block some 250 amendments that had threatened to hold up the budget's passage through Parliament.

It was the first time he had resorted to

such a tactic, but the prime minister gave notice on Monday that his center-right coalition would do it again whenever it thought the budget was in danger.

"This is not an act of weakness or of arrogance but an act of respect toward voters who elected this government," he said.

Before the vote, dozens of members of the leftist Progressives bloc asked to address the Chamber of Deputies in a tactic designed to hold up proceedings for hours.

Accusing Mr. Berlusconi of riding roughshod over Parliament, they vowed to wreck passage of the entire budget if the government resorted to confidence votes on other provisions, including bitterly contested pension reforms.

"Our stand on this confidence vote should serve as a warning," Famiano Craxianelli, of the hard-line Communist Refoundation Party, said on the floor. "This arbitrariness and arrogance must stop."

Luigi Berlinguer, the Progressives parliamentary leader, said his group would leave the chamber before the vote. "We will return to our seats when the rules are restored," he said.

By law, Parliament must approve the budget by the end of the year.

Kiosk

U.S. Will Stick To Haiti Schedule

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Clinton administration plans no acceleration in the troop withdrawal from Haiti despite Republican wishes, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Monday.

"They will not all be out by Thanksgiving by a long shot," Mr. Perry said. "Our plan, as we've announced before, is to reduce to about 9,000 troops in Haiti by the end of the month," the secretary added. "There will be further reductions in December."

Fresh Talks on Ulster

LONDON (APF) — Prime Minister John Major said Monday that his government hoped to start talks on Northern Ireland with representatives of loyalist paramilitary forces by the end of the year.

His announcement comes five weeks after the Ulster loyalists declared a cease-fire, and two-and-a-half months after the Irish Republican Army called a cessation.

Book Review	Page 8
Chess	Page 8
Crossword	Page 19
Weather	Page 20

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 28.26	Down 0.17%
3829.73	114.35
The Dollar	Mon. close
New York	1.5446
DM	1.5313
Pound	1.5865
Yen	98.30
FF	5.3095



INAUGURAL RUN — A high-speed train leaving Paris for London on Monday on its first under-the-Channel trip for paying passengers. Page 2.

In U.S., a Peculiar War Cry 'Militias' on Guard Against Washington

By Keith Schneider

New York Times Service

BRUTUS, Michigan — On a raw, damp weekend morning near this town at the top of Lake Michigan, some 100 members of a group calling itself the Michigan Militia have convened amid the scrub pine to practice military techniques many long ago forgot.

Although the training is unsophisticated and the breathing ragged for the middle-aged self-styled warriors, the purpose of the assault maneuvers and target practice is deadly serious, they say. The Michigan Militia is preparing to defend itself against the U.S. government.

In the six months since it was formed here in Emmet County, the organization has started chapters, or "brigades,"

throughout Michigan, said Ray Southwell, the group's information officer.

Similar groups, which all call themselves militias, have sprung up in at least 20 states, from Florida to Washington State, say civil liberties and research organizations that track the movement.

What they have in common is opposition to gun control. But most of them also harbor far-fetched conspiracy theories that the federal government wants to utterly control the lives of citizens and will crush those who resist, by means up to and including using United Nations troops with old Soviet military equipment. They are, by and large, all-white groups.

The Justice Department says it does not monitor the so-called militia movement, and the civil liberties organizations that track it say it is impossible to determine how many people are involved. But, the experts contend, the numbers are not as important as what the movement represents: alienation so acute among a small group of Americans that they are arming themselves against what they see as an apocalyptic takeover.

The militia movement is a widespread phenomenon, involving people in every region of the country, linked together by

See **MILITIA**, Page 4

Mideast Peace Seizes Sunny Beachhead

By John Lancaster

Washington Post Service

SHARM EL SHEIKH, Egypt — Watch out, Portofino and St. Tropez: here comes the "Red Sea Riviera."

There are differences, of course. Here on Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, the landscape is mostly desert, security checkpoints abound, and beaches are marked with signs prohibiting topless sunbathing, "in accordance with Egyptian law."

But as peace spreads across the Middle East, Egypt, Jordan and Israel are sharing proposals to tap the vast tourism potential of their common coast, a snorkeler's paradise where tropical reefs swarm with some of the world's most dazzling varieties of fish.

More than just a clever marketing gim-

mick, the still-evolving blueprint embraces transportation links, international marinas, joint protection of natural areas — even a proposal for cross-border windsurfing.

"We are talking about making it one agglomeration, to establish complementary activities," said Adel Rady, technical director for Egypt's Tourist Development Authority. "None of this would have been possible unless there was a peaceful environment."

But some fear the boom could be ephemeral. Despite the recent peace treaty between Israel and Jordan — Israel and Egypt made peace in 1979 — terrorism and political instability continue to cast long shadows on the region, causing jitters in a

tourism industry notoriously sensitive to both.

Even more ominous, perhaps, are growing environmental threats to the delicate living reef. With financial help from the European Union, Egypt has embarked on a race against time to establish parks and protected coastal zones in a rare attempt to balance preservation with the pressing economic needs of a Third World country.

"If the government doesn't move fast, this will all die here," said Annatina Pinosch, manager of the Movenpick Hotel in Sharm el Sheikh's Naama Bay, where the number of hotels has tripled in the last four years. "The corals we are selling in Europe — this will go."

Not long ago, an integrated tourist zone

See **SINAI**, Page 4

Yeltsin Tells His Generals: Shape Up Army

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Speaking on Monday to top military commanders, President Boris N. Yeltsin expressed unhappiness with their work, urged greater military readiness and said he expected new frictions with the United States under a Congress controlled by the Republican Party.

After the victory of conservatives at the U.S. midterm election, we can expect a certain toughening of the U.S. stand in foreign policy and military issues," Mr. Yeltsin said. He said the government should establish closer ties to the Republicans "to balance our relations."

But he concentrated on military matters, at a delicate time for the armed forces, which have been shaken by scandal, with persistent allegations of corruption in the press.

The job of the defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, is thought to be on the line after Mr. Yeltsin dismissed one of his deputies, General Mavrei P. Burlakov. The former commander of Soviet troops in Eastern Germany, General Burlakov is alleged to have profited by the illegal sale of fuel, arms and real estate during their withdrawal.

General Grachev sat with Mr. Yeltsin, and the two exchanged pleasantries, as they did during the final of the Kremlin Cup tennis tournament on Sunday. Mr. Yeltsin wants to keep General Grachev, who has been loyal and has tried to downsize the military and redefine its doctrine in better keeping with a new, more democratic Russia.

But in his address, Mr. Yeltsin hinted that more personnel changes were to come by speaking so openly about the shortcomings of the military command. And he said he was scheduling separate meetings with the commanders of the various services within the armed forces.

Mr. Yeltsin said that commanders were not taking full responsibility for their sol-

See **RUSSIA**, Page 4

Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	\$.800	Din	Malta	35 c.
Cyprus	£1.00	Nigeria	110.00	Naira
Dominican	14.00	D.Kr.	Norway	15 N.Kr.
Finland	11 F.M.	Oman	1,000	Rials
Gibraltar	£0.85	Qatar	8.00	Rials
Greece	£0.85	Rea, Ireland	8.50	R.
Great Britain	£0.85	Saudi Arabia	9.00	R.
Hong Kong	£1.00	South Africa	6.00	R.
India	1 J.D.	U.A.E.	8.50	Dirh
Japan	150	U.S. Mil.	15.10	Dirh
Kuwait	500	Fils	Zimbabwe	220.00

EU Hails Swedish Vote, but Now Worries About the East

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Union celebrated the membership endorsement of Swedish voters on Monday, but the festive atmosphere may not last long.

With northern enlargement effectively ensured, Europe's leaders now turn their sights to the much more complex task of embracing the fledgling democracies of Eastern Europe, a job that will dominate the EU agenda through the end of the decade.

That will require a far-reaching examination of the bloc's governing procedures, including the limiting or scrapping of the national veto, at a conference starting in 1996. That is a prospect that is already polarizing France as next spring's presidential

election approaches and that threatens to isolate Britain from its partners.

"It will become ever more apparent that our decision-making process is too cumbersome," a German diplomat said. "We have to do something about it."

In addition, the Union will have to agree on a drastic overhaul of the farm and development subsidies that make up the vast bulk of EU spending if it is to afford membership for the poorer Eastern neighbors.

Still, officials were ebullient Monday after Sweden followed voters in Austria and Finland in approving EU membership. The verdict "once again confirms the great attractiveness of united Europe," said the German chancellor, Helmut Kohl.

Business leaders had campaigned

vigorously for a "yes" vote, saying EU membership was vital to maintain Sweden's attractiveness for investment. Financial markets endorsed that view on Monday as the Swedish stocks jumped more than 2 percent, interest rates declined and the krona surged more than 1 percent to 4.6840 Deutsche marks.

The result also boosted prospects that voters in Norway would approve membership on Nov. 28. Polls show that Norwegians, who rejected membership in 1972, would be inclined to do so again but would split evenly after a Swedish "yes."

Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland urged voters on Monday to follow their neighbors rather than standing isolated on the doorstep of Europe, while the Center Party leader, Anne

Lahstein, head of the "no" campaign, warned against government "scare tactics."

EU officials said a rejection in Norway would not be too damaging or surprising, given the country's fierce independence. In contrast, the Swedish vote was pivotal because the country is the richest, most populous and most influential diplomatically of the four applicants.

The internal reforms needed to prepare the Union for taking on as many as 10 Eastern countries are already proving divisive, though. Karl Lamers, a member of the Bundestag and a confidant of Mr. Kohl's, has caused a stir by calling for a core group of countries led by Germany, France and the Benelux nations to blaze a trail of deeper integration, including a single

currency, even as the Union membership expands.

In France, meanwhile, Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist presidential candidate, has appealed to EU skeptics by calling for a referendum before adopting a single currency.

■ **No French Referendum**

European Affairs Minister Alain Lamassoure ruled out the prospect of a French referendum on European monetary union on Monday but said a plebiscite on a new treaty widening the Union to the East was likely, Reuters reported from Paris.

Asked on Radio Monte Carlo if France's center-right government expected a referendum before accepting a single currency, Mr. Lamassoure replied: "This problem is already settled."

WORLD BRIEFS

French Agency Holds Protest in Zaire

NAIROBI (Reuters) — The French agency Doctors Without Borders stopped all operations on Monday in Rwandan refugee camps around the eastern Zairian town of Bukavu.

The agency said it wanted to protest against deteriorating security in the Bukavu camps and said that unless international action was taken it would be forced to withdraw all remaining teams from Zaire.

"In Bukavu the situation has deteriorated to such an extent that it is now ethically impossible for Doctors Without Borders to continue aiding and abetting the perpetrators of the Rwandan genocide," the French medical aid agency said in a statement.

Members of the former Rwandan authorities, military and militias exert total control over tens of thousands of civilians in the camps in Bukavu, the agency said.

Jobs and Crime and EU Occupy Kohl

BONN (Combined Dispatches) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl unveiled a legislative program Monday that he hopes will keep his weakened coalition government from collapsing before its four years are up.

Mr. Kohl listed job creation, crime fighting and the eastward expansion of the European Union among its top priorities.

The Bundestag, the lower house of Parliament, is scheduled to vote Tuesday on whether to confirm Mr. Kohl as chancellor. (AP, Reuters)

Lawmakers Scuffle in Islamabad

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Opposition lawmakers fought with government supporters and shouted down President Farooq Leghari during his state of the union address in Parliament on Monday.

A cordon of police moved quickly to protect the president and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto as opponents pushed toward the front of the National Assembly. Outside the hall, Bhutto supporters wrestled with opponents. Police officers broke up fights in corridors, stairwells and in the lobby. At least three opposition lawmakers were injured.

Delors Vows Decision by Christmas

PARIS (AFP) — The outgoing head of the European Union, Jacques Delors, said Monday that he would make clear "before Christmas" his decision on whether to run in the French presidential election in May.

Mr. Delors, who is to step down on Jan. 26, said on French radio that if he opted to be a candidate he would make no formal announcement until after that date. But he said that "if I decided not to run, then I would give notice of this well before Jan. 25." He added: "It will be before Christmas."

Khmer Rouge Warns Off Westerners

PHNOM PENH (AP) — The Khmer Rouge on Monday warned Westerners, three of whom were killed recently by the guerrilla group, not to risk their lives by working in Cambodia.

The statement was carried by the clandestine radio of the guerrillas, who are battling the central government. It specifically warned nationals of the United States, France and Australia.

Reacting to the broadcast, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, one of the government's two prime ministers, expressed hope that the guerrillas would not continue to threaten foreigners who work for humanitarian organizations in Cambodia.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Warning on Some Commuter Flights

WASHINGTON (AP) — An international association of aircraft passengers advised its members on Monday to avoid flying on small regional and commuter aircraft.

"Commuter aircraft with under 31 seats are the real hazard," warned David Stempier, executive director of the International Airline Passengers Association. Mr. Stempier urged members of the association who are booking flights to ask what type of plane they will fly and, if it is a small one, ask to be placed on a flight with a larger aircraft.

The association reported that during 15 years there had been 29 fatal accidents involving aircraft with less than 31 seats and just one involving a regional plane with 31 or more seats.

The French Transport Ministry said Monday it had reached agreement with the former Austrian Formula One motor racing champion Niki Lauda under which his airline will be allowed to use Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airport, north of Paris. Mr. Lauda had threatened to fly without permission to the more convenient Orly Airport, south of the city, on Tuesday to dramatize his demand for landing rights there. (Reuters)

The new Kansai International Airport serving Tokyo has resulted in delays in some flights to Europe from Narita and other Japanese airports because of a "traffic jam" over Siberia, airlines say. (Bloomberg)

Walt Disney World in Orlando, Florida, plans a \$2 billion expansion to try to recapture an audience that has dropped to about 29 million visitors this year, down by 5 million since 1990. The Orlando Sentinel reported. The expansion includes an animal theme park, a water park, and three hotels. (AP)

SAS has cut its lowest tourist fares to 55 destinations by between 17 and 27 percent under certain conditions. The tickets must be bought between now and the end of the year for trips between Jan. 9 and March 27. Two adults must travel together on the weekend. Children under 18 travel for half fare. (AFP)

Bosnian Serb Attack Nears Croatia Border

Warnings of Intervention Over Bihac

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Serbs rolling back gains by the government army moved closer to the Croatian border Monday, provoking a warning by Croatia that it was considering military intervention in Bosnia.

United Nations officials monitoring the fighting in the Bihac pocket in extreme northwest Croatia said Bosnia Serb troops over the past few days have regained 80 percent of the territory in the region lost to the mostly Muslim government army in recent weeks.

A UN spokesman, Major Hervé Gourmelon, spoke of firefights 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) east of the Bihac city center, just 10 kilometers east of the Croatian border.

Government troops defending Bihac are sandwiched between Bosnian Serb troops and rebel Serbs in Croatia to the north and west who have provided artillery cover to their Bosnian Serb brethren.

Croatian officials have seized on the involvement of rebel Serbs on Croatian territory in the Bihac fighting, Croatia's government is increasingly frustrated at the failure of UN-mediated talks to return control of the one-third of Croatia captured by the rebel Serbs in 1991 and might use the turmoil to attack the Serbs.

The clearest warning of possible Croatian military involvement was given Monday by Darko Bekic, Croatia's ambassador to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Mr. Bekic was quoted by Croatia's HINA news agency as saying that if Bihac falls, "we will be forced to assist neighboring Bosnia-Herzegovina."

Early this month, a Muslim-Bosnian Croatian alliance captured the city of Kupres, handing Serbs their worst defeat since they went to war in 1992 after Bosnia seceded from Yugoslavia. The Serbs are now responding.

Although Bosnian Serb forces pressed ahead with their counterattack on Bihac, UN peacekeepers said they would not intervene to halt the onslaught around a designated "safe area."

The Security Council met in emergency session on Sunday and condemned the latest fighting there, expressing particular concern over the role of the Croatian Serbs.

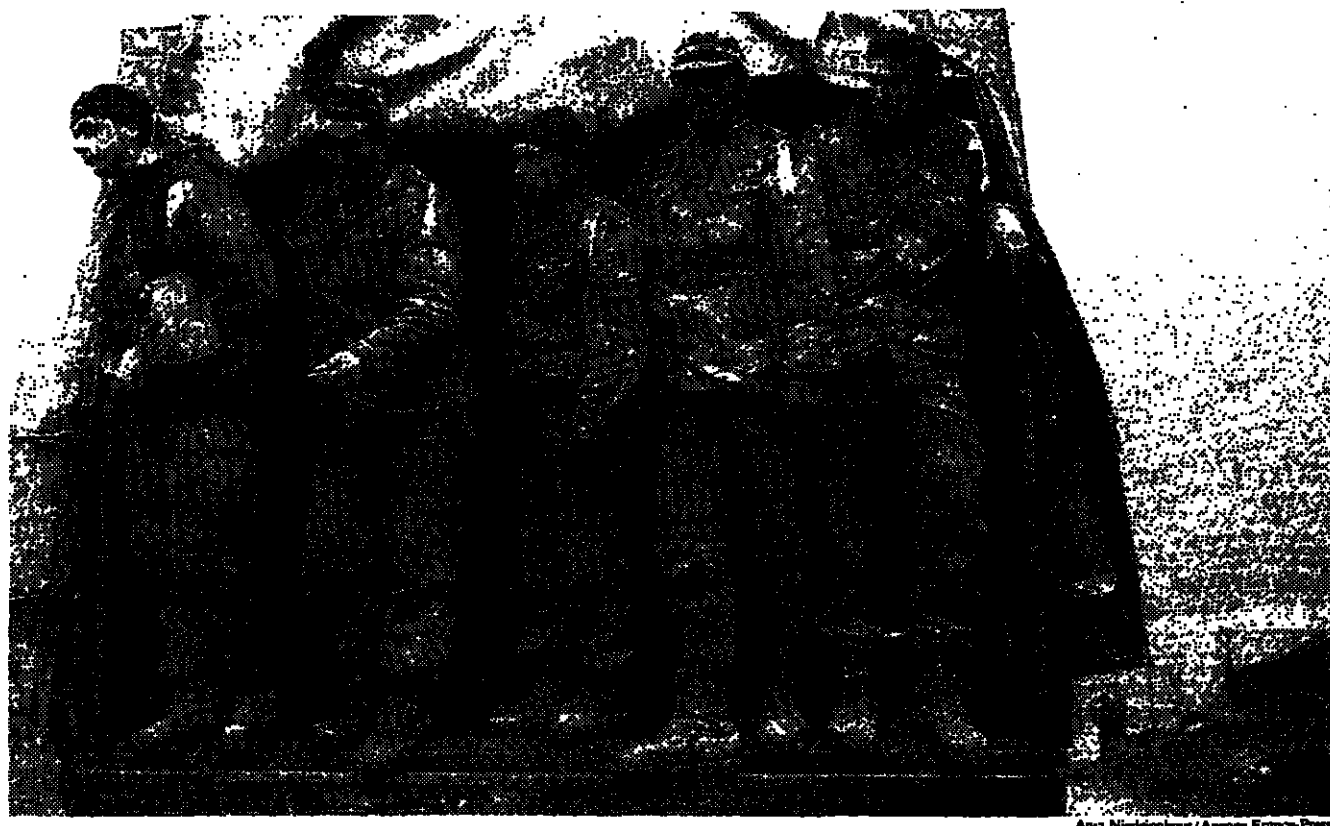
But the Bosnian prime minister, Haris Silajdzic, on Monday called the UN statement "meaningless" and urged the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to carry out air strikes to stop attacks by Bosnian Serb forces and rebel Serbs in Croatia.

"They should order NATO air strikes against Serb positions — not one-and-a-half bombs but a real air strike," Mr. Silajdzic said during a visit to London. Now, he said, the Serbs were attacking "across all borders."

The UN special representative in the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, has played down any suggestion that the United Nations Protection Force might step in around Bihac.

Earlier Monday, Lieutenant Colonel Tim Spicer, a UN spokesman, warned Serbs against crossing the Una River, which forms the border of the Bihac pocket. Such a move would be a violation of the "safe area."

NATO air strikes could be ordered to protect "safe areas," as has been done in the past. Major Gourmelon said the Bihac area suffered heavy Serbian shelling overnight. He singled out the village of Orjanica just south of Bihac. (AP, Reuters)



Soldiers of the Bosnian government awaiting orders Monday at an observation post on Mount Igman near Sarajevo.

NATO Chief Will Hold Talks in U.S. on Embargo

NOORDWIJK, Netherlands — NATO's secretary-general, Willy Claes, will fly to the United States this week for high-level talks on President Bill Clinton's decision to stop enforcing an arms embargo against Bosnian Muslims.

European diplomats said Mr. Claes would go to New York on Wednesday and meet with the United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, on Thursday before moving on to Washington for talks with senior administration officials.

A North Atlantic Treaty Organization source said Mr. Claes would be prepared to stay in America until early next week to meet Mr. Clinton personally to discuss the move, which has dismayed NATO's European partners.

Mr. Clinton is currently on a tour of Asian countries and it was not immediately clear if he would be able to meet with Mr. Claes.

A Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that the U.S. move to withdraw from a naval blockade in the Adriatic would have little impact militarily.

Britain joined France in calling for an urgent meeting of the so-called "contact group" on Bosnia — made up of the United States, Germany, Britain, France and Russia — to discuss the issue.

Both countries have said they will pull their peacekeepers out of the former Yugoslavia if the arms embargo collapses.

Pope Urges Church to Atone for Errors

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — Pope John Paul II urged the Roman Catholic Church on Monday to mark the third millennium of Christianity starting, in the year 2000, by

atonement for transgressions, including what he termed "acquiescence" in human rights abuses under the totalitarian regimes of the 20th century.

Although in uncertain health at the age of 74, the Pope also suggested in a letter preparing for "The Great Jubilee" that he was counting on being part of the celebrations, just over five years hence, by embarking on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

The Pope's letter seemed to echo suggestions he made in May that the church should atone for errors over the past 2,000 years as it looks forward to the next millennium.

While he did not go into detail, the error most commonly referred to by critics is the Nazi era, when the Vatican, its adver-

saries assert, did nothing to speak out against the Holocaust, an accusation the church denies by saying it acted covertly to shield Jews from Nazi persecution.

The Spanish Inquisition was also a period marked by the forced conversion of Jews and the persecution of heretics that the Pope seemed to be evoking when he spoke in his 71-page letter Monday of "acquiescence given, especially in certain centuries, to intolerance and even the use of violence in the service of truth."

In modern times, the Pope said: "How can we not lament the lack of discernment, which at times became even acquiescence, shown by many Christians concerning the violation

of fundamental human rights by totalitarian regimes?"

The 20th century, he said, had been "scarred by the first and second world wars, by the experience of concentration camps and by horrendous massacres."

The thrust of the papal letter was to ascribe blame for such "acquiescence" to individuals rather than the Vatican as an institution. However, he said, historical circumstances did "not exonerate the church from the obligation to express profound regret for the weakness of so many of her sons and daughters who sinned by their face."

The question of atonement for Catholic errors is sensitive because it implies fallibility in the church's depiction of its truth as universal.

Flawless Inaugural for Channel Train

PARIS — Hundreds of passengers left Paris, London and Brussels on Monday morning on the inaugural public run of high-speed trains through the Channel Tunnel.

French and British railroad officials hope the trains under the English Channel will compete with the heavy air traffic between Paris and London.

The Eurostar passenger train left Paris or its three-hour, six-minute ride to downtown London on schedule at 8:07 A.M. with 794 passengers aboard.

Ten minutes after leaving the Gare du Nord, the 18-car train hit its top speed of 302 kph (187 mph). Later, it cut its speed to 100 mph as it passed through the 31.4-mile tunnel from a point near Calais, France, to Folkestone, England.

Other trains left London for Paris and for the three-hour, 15-minute trip to Brussels through

the \$16 billion tunnel. All trains arrived without incident. The train from London got to Paris four minutes ahead of schedule.

First-class passengers pay the equivalent of \$311 for a round trip, while those in second class pay \$248. If they reserve 14 days or more in advance, the cost is \$152. Children under 12 travel for half price, and children under 4 ride free.

Commercial service is beginning with two round-trips a day on each route. Departures are expected about every hour when traffic reaches its capacity in the second half of 1995.

The Anglo-French company Eurotunnel, which built and operates the tunnel, said Monday it had revenues of \$6.38 million in the three months ending Sept. 30. The company says delays in opening the Channel Tunnel would cut projected revenues by about 75 percent for the year.

USAir Denies News Report Of Plane Safety Problems

ARLINGTON, Virginia — USAir says a report claiming the airline repeatedly violated federal flight regulations contains false or misleading statements, but The New York Times is standing by its story.

The Times reported that the airline has allowed jets to leave gates without enough fuel at least nine times and once used a jet for 13 days despite a dangerous crack in a wing flap.

"It is a fair and accurate story; it speaks for itself," said Gene Roberts, the newspaper's managing editor.

A statement from the USAir, based in Arlington, defended its safety record. "The Federal Aviation Administration has kept USAir under intense scrutiny for almost the past two years," the company said. "The FAA knows no shades of gray when it comes to safety. An airline either operates safely, or it is not allowed to fly."

Monday MONDAY SPORTS

In addition to the daily sports pages, Monday Sports is expanded to include full weekend results of international sporting events. On these pages, you'll find the results of tennis, soccer, football, basketball, rugby, golf and many other sports.

Every Monday in the International Herald Tribune.

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

To call from country to country, or to the U.S., dial the WorldPhone® number of the country you're calling from.

Antigua (Available from public card phones only.) #2 001-800-333-1111	Dominican Republic 001-800-751-6624	Ecuador 001-800-333-1111	El Salvador 001-800-333-1111	France 001-800-333-1111	Germany 001-800-333-1111	Greece 001-800-333-1111	Hong Kong 001-800-333-1111	Hungary 001-800-333-1111	Iceland 001-800-333-1111	Ireland 001-800-333-1111	Israel 001-800-333-1111	Italy 001-800-333-1111	Jamaica 001-800-333-1111	Kenya 001-800-333-1111	Korea 001-800-333-1111	Lebanon 001-800-333-1111	Libya 001-800-333-1111	Luxembourg 001-800-333-1111	Mexico 001-800-333-1111	Morocco 001-800-333-1111	Netherlands 001-800-333-1111	Netherlands Antilles 001-800-333-1111	Nicaragua 001-800-333-1111	Norway 001-800-333-1111	Panama 001-800-333-1111	Paraguay 001-800-333-1111	Peru 001-800-333-1111	Poland 001-800-333-1111	Portugal 001-800-333-1111	Puerto Rico 001-800-333-1111	Romania 001-800-333-1111	Russia 001-800-333-1111	San Marino 001-800-333-1111	Saudi Arabia 001-800-333-1111	Sierra Leone 001-800-333-1111	South Africa 001-800-333-1111	Spain 001-800-333-1111	Sweden 001-800-333-1111	Switzerland 001-800-333-1111	Taiwan 001-800-333-1111	Tanzania 001-800-333-1111	Tel Aviv 001-800-333-1111	Togo 001-800-333-1111	Turkey 001-800-333-1111	Uganda 001-800-333-1111	United Arab Emirates 001-800-333-1111	United Kingdom 001-800-333-1111	USA 001-800-333-1111	Uruguay 001-800-333-1111	Venezuela 001-800-333-1111	Zimbabwe 001-800-333-1111
---	--	-----------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------------	--	-------------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	--	------------------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------

Use your MCI Card, local telephone card or call collect...all at the same low rates. (C) Country-to-country calling available. May not be available to all international locations. Certain restrictions apply. + Local availability. * Wait for second dial tone. A Available from LAPATL public phones only. Rate depends on call origin in Mexico. † International communications center. ‡ Not available from public pay phones. § Public phones may require deposit of coin or phone card for dial tone.

WORLDPHONE Let It Take You Around The World
From MCI

THE AMERICAS / ON TO DES MOINES

With Clinton Vulnerable, the Republican Wallflowers Begin to Blossom

By Richard L. Berke

WASHINGTON—So, Mr. Big Shot Republican. You just won control of the Senate. Where do you go next?

Des Moines.

Rather than head for the Capitol to plot legislative strategy, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, who is in line to be majority leader, went to Iowa, where the earliest presidential caucuses will be.

Senator Phil Gramm of Texas was also there. So was Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, who also visited New Hampshire on Monday, traditional home of the first primary.

For months, Republicans with designs on the White House had been coy about their plans, even though some had lined up campaign managers, pollsters and media consultants. But, now that the midterm elections have ended in a Republican landslide, many have dropped the charade. While no one

has formally announced, candidates are openly running for president.

Mr. Dole said he was in Iowa to attend a postelection party for Governor Terry E. Branstad. Mr. Gramm was more direct. Friday, he said he was "just basically visiting people" to talk about the 1994 campaign and his own effort for 1996.

Mr. Gramm said on Sunday that he planned to file papers Monday or Tuesday to start his campaign. Mr. Specter announced Monday that he had formed a committee to explore whether he should seek his party's presidential nomination.

The interest in Des Moines became even more pronounced after President Bill Clinton's humiliation over his party's loss of both houses of Congress. And his weakened hold on the government and the electorate may motivate even more prospective presidential candidates who were wavering until now.

"Anybody who has any credentials at all is going to take half a stab at it," said Alex Castellanos, a

Republican consultant whose company has worked for Mr. Dole and Mr. Gramm and who is being courted by them for 1996. "Ultimately, it may boil down to a bunch of old faces. The big question is: Is there anybody new out there, or is it going to have to be a person like a Phil Gramm or a Bob Dole to carry the water for us?"

The current climate is the flip side of four years ago, when star Democrats resisted running, figuring that President George Bush had a clear shot for reelection in the aftermath of the Gulf War. Most Democrats did not announce until late 1991.

This year, many Republicans are expected to announce soon after New Year's. Particularly in view of the election results, many see Mr. Clinton as a one-term president who could face strong primary challenges from Democrats on the left and the right.

Another important calculation is that Republicans won the governorships in seven of the eight states with the most electoral votes, handing the

party's nominee an enormous organizational and fund-raising advantage.

Republican contenders wasted no time in trying to turn the rout to their advantage. Several campaigned actively for various candidates this fall and, indeed, they took credit for playing a role in the outcome.

Some, like Mr. Gramm, went so far as to say the election was a referendum on their presidential bids. "If voters endorsed the position that has been advocated by anyone who is likely to run for president in '96," he said, "they endorsed the positions that I have been advocating—that we need less government and more individual freedom."

But Mr. Clinton can take some solace in knowing that no Republican has yet caught fire with the party faithful. Somehow, Republicans will have to settle on a candidate with broad enough appeal to satisfy the party's diverse factions.

Should the standard-bearer be a hard-line conservative like Mr. Gramm? A popular figure with religious conservatives like former Vice President Dan Quayle?

Or perhaps a more moderate contender like Mr. Specter, who favors abortion rights?

Republicans may have a harder time in 1996 than in 1994 because Republicans in Congress will now be expected to perform and produce.

The 1996 campaign could be the last chance for a generation of the best-known Republican faces who were shut out during the Reagan-Bush monopoly on the White House, including Mr. Dole, Mr. Gramm and Jack F. Kemp, a former congressman from upstate New York who was housing secretary in the Bush administration.

Another familiar contender is Mr. Quayle, but he is young enough to have a shot in the years ahead. Some of his advisers have suggested that he wait.

Homosexuals See Some Gains in Elections

By David W. Dunlap

DALLAS—Although they lost several major allies and face a far more conservative and hostile Congress, homosexual political leaders said last week's election was not a repudiation by voters of the gay rights movement.

"People are in mourning, as they well should be," said Sheila James Kuehl, speaking at a conference in Dallas sponsored by the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force. "Yet, we defeated two anti-gay initiatives, and 24 lesbian or gay officials were re-elected or newly elected."

Ms. Kuehl became the first openly homosexual candidate elected to the California legislature, winning in a state assembly district that includes Santa Monica.

The initiatives she referred to, in Oregon and Idaho, would have prohibited laws protecting homosexuals, as a class, from discrimination in housing and employment.

The measures would also have restricted minors' access to materials about homosexuality in public libraries and would have forbidden public school teachers from presenting homosexuality as normal.

"Basic rights have been defended in Oregon," said Julie Davis, campaign manager for the No on 13 Committee, named for the defeated initiative, Measure 13.

Oregon voters also re-elected four openly homosexual or bisexual members of the 60-seat House of Representatives. A fifth gay candidate was in a race that was still too close to call.

Voters in Phoenix sent an openly gay man, Ken Cheuvront, to the Arizona House of Representatives for the first time. Two of five seats open on San Francisco's Board of Su-

pervisors were won by lesbians and another by a gay man.

Three gay U.S. Representatives—Barney Frank and Gerry E. Studds of Massachusetts and Steven Gunderson of Wisconsin—were re-elected.

While homosexual candidates made strides in local races around the nation, however, two statewide candidates lost: Karen S. Burstein, who ran for attorney general in New York, and Tony Miller, who ran for secretary of state in California.

When some 1,000 gay and lesbian organizers from around the country began arriving on Wednesday for the five-day strategy session convened by the task force, they did so knowing that political allies like Governor Ann Richards of Texas had been defeated.

"People were not only frustrated but fearful, saying things like, 'This is looking like a scarier place to live,'" said Deborah Johnson-Rolon, co-chairwoman of the task force, which advocates equality and civil rights for homosexuals.

She said the mood changed as word spread that two dozen gay officials had been elected and that Measure 13 in Oregon and a similar measure, Proposition 1 in Idaho, had been rejected, although a similar initiative passed in Alachua County, Florida.

"We realized that we really were making a significant amount of progress," Ms. Johnson-Rolon said.

Seeking to enter the gargantuan libel suit as friends of the court, the news organizations said the tobacco company's effort to examine reporters' travel and telephone records would violate the First Amendment.

They also said it would discourage whistle-blowers that it "could have far-reaching repercussions affecting the ability of the media to gather news or disseminate to the public."

The suit is raising new questions about whether journalists will be able to keep their secrets or gather new ones in an electronic world where their every move can be traced.

One of Philip Morris's goals, the first few months of the case revealed, was to discover the identity of a former manager of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, a Philip Morris rival, who was shown in silhouette on ABC's "Day One" news magazine program.

The silhouetted speaker, who was only one of the network's sources, said that tobacco companies added nicotine "to keep the consumer happy."

As is typical in high-stakes libel cases, Philip Morris's lawyers have said they plan to try to force the ABC journalists, including John Martin, the correspondent, and Walt Bogdanich, the producer, to name their confidential sources.

But this fall, in what lawyers said was an unprecedented move, Philip Morris also issued 13 subpoenas aimed at tracing the moves of the journalists while they were researching the tobacco broadcasts. The subpoenas were issued to companies including American Express, Hertz, AT&T and the Adam's Mark Hotel in Winston Salem, North Carolina.

Last week, lawyers for ABC filed a legal brief seeking to have the court quash the subpoenas. The ABC lawyers noted that most federal and state courts, including the courts in Virginia, have recognized that reporters have a "qualified privilege" to protect their confidential sources except in rare circumstances.

The ABC lawyers argued that permitting the subpoenas for the journalists' financial records would amount to an "end run" around constitutional principles.



TROPICAL STORM HITS HAITI—A vehicle being washed away watched by residents of Port-au-Prince, Haiti. The storm killed at least 100 Haitians and left thousands homeless. It also hit the eastern coast of Florida.

POLITICAL NOTES

A Tightening of the Loopholes

WASHINGTON—In addition to denying the Clinton administration the power to set a legislative agenda for the 104th Congress, it is now becoming clear that the Nov. 8 elections will make it more difficult for the White House to assert its social and political priorities by issuing new regulations.

Before the election, the administration had hoped to accomplish through regulation some of the things that the 103rd Congress had refused to do through legislation, like tightening environmental restrictions on mining.

But with Republicans having captured both houses of Congress, the administration now finds that strategy undermined by the shift in political power.

Every law Congress passes is put into effect through regulations issued by federal agencies, most of them controlled by President Bill Clinton's appointees. That gives the administration extensive influence over everything from the kinds of automobile Detroit produces to which pesticides farmers use.

But because of the checks and balances between the legislative and executive branches, senior administration officials have begun to recognize that Tuesday's election results have considerably weakened their ability to govern by administrative actions.

It may prove harder for Mr. Clinton to play the regulatory part against a Congress in a distinctly deregulatory mood. (NYT)

In New York, an About-Face

ALBANY, New York—Governor-elect George Pataki will begin a sweeping overhaul of state government this week, seeking to impose his Republican vision on a sprawling bureaucracy guided by Democratic policies and partisans for the last 20 years.

The effort will start with the appointment of commissioners and directors to run some 40 state agencies. The first is expected to be the naming of a budget director, who will be faced with a shortfall of as much as \$4 billion in the next fiscal year.

But the process will eventually entail hiring hundreds of deputies and assistants entrusted with prosaic duties such as issuing drivers' licenses.

By all accounts, the retooling will be extensive. The governor-elect has direct power to replace anywhere from 2,500 to more than 5,000 state officials, and advisers to Mr. Pataki have suggested that they are prepared to make wholesale changes to insure that their control over a bureaucracy largely installed by Democrats is complete.

"The philosophies are at such different ends of the spectrum," said John Sweeney, executive director of the state Republican Party, "that I can't imagine there would be many people that will stick around."

Mr. Pataki, 49, faces difficulties above and beyond the normal hurdles confronting any new governor. Republicans have not controlled the executive branch since Malcolm Wilson was governor in 1974, which leaves him no ready pool of professionals schooled in Republican ways of governing. (NYT)

Republican Euphoria Cools

WASHINGTON—Republican congressional leaders, having spent most of the last week boasting about what they can accomplish with their new majorities, now acknowledge that there are probably many things they cannot. Even though they now control both houses of Congress for the first time in 40 years, Republican lawmakers said that many items on their conservative agenda might still be out of reach.

"A lot of people are feeling their oats these days," said Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, soon to be the Senate majority leader. "Not everything is going to happen, he said. 'Some of these things we'll have to phase in, or change or modify.'"

Boosting defense spending, slashing farm

Quote/Unquote

Peter Hart, a Democratic pollster, arguing that the message of the midterm elections was that people want things done differently in Washington: "A lot had to do with taxes and spending. A lot had to do with the way Congress operates, and in the end voters didn't want a new deal, they wanted a new deck. That's what they got." (WP)

Smoking Out Press Secrets

A Tobacco Firm Sues to Inspect Reporters' Travel Records

By William Glaberson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Journalists sometimes promise to keep the identities of their sources secret. Occasionally, a reporter even goes to jail to keep a pledge of confidentiality.

But what would happen to those solemn promises of secrecy if reporters' credit-card, airline and rental car bills—even private telephone records—could be opened for inspection?

In legal papers filed in a Virginia court last week, many of the country's biggest news organizations argued against an effort by the Philip Morris Cos. to open up reporters' travel and telephone records in search of their sources.

The news organizations were siding with the ABC television network, which was sued by

Philip Morris in March. Philip Morris contends it was libeled by several ABC News programs that said the tobacco industry regularly laced cigarettes with extra nicotine.

Seeking to enter the gargantuan libel suit as friends of the court, the news organizations said the tobacco company's effort to examine reporters' travel and telephone records would violate the First Amendment.

They also said it would discourage whistle-blowers that it "could have far-reaching repercussions affecting the ability of the media to gather news or disseminate to the public."

The suit is raising new questions about whether journalists will be able to keep their secrets or gather new ones in an electronic world where their every move can be traced.

"In this modern world," the ABC lawyers said, "reporters cannot gather news from across the nation without making telephone calls, boarding airplanes, renting cars, staying in hotels and using credit cards. A reporter's privilege that provides reliable protection only where reporters gather news on foot and by word of mouth would be no privilege at all."

In the friend-of-the-court brief filed last week, the other news organizations, including The New York Times, The Washington Post, NBC, CNN, Gannett and The New Yorker, said the subpoenas from Philip Morris represented an intrusion on reporters' privacy. Lawyers for the news organizations said they feared the new technique would be adopted by other litigants if it succeeded.

"The risk that such records may be available to litigants," the news organizations said, "may inhibit reporters' ability to promise a confidentiality they cannot feel confident of maintaining."

Philip Morris has not yet responded. A company spokeswoman said it would not comment because The Times was one of the news organizations participating in the friend-of-the-court brief.

But lawyers for other tobacco companies and libel experts said the tactic of seeking the reporters' travel and telephone records was a logical twist in what is rapidly becoming one of the most important libel suits in years. Some of them noted that one purpose of the Philip Morris suit might be to discourage other whistle-blowers inside the tobacco industry.

Some lawyers who have sued news organizations in other libel cases say the press often adopts the stance that its reports are true and therefore not libelous, but then refuses to identify the secret sources.

That is unfair to anyone who claims to be the subject of libelous news reports, said Martin London, a lawyer at Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison in New York who has represented tobacco companies in libel cases.

"The press wants to have its cake and eat it too," he said. "They want to say they reasonably relied on a source and they don't want to tell you who it is. The press takes a doctrinaire approach because they believe they are above the law."

Stress and Burnout in the Legal Fast Lane

Suicide, and Suit by Parents, Raise Issue of Pressures in Big City Law Firms

By Benjamin Weiser

NEW YORK—Charles Ford McKenzie, a promising 1990 graduate of Yale Law School, began practicing at a major Wall Street firm and two years later leapt off the roof of an 18-story hotel. The coroner attributed his death to "massive blunt trauma." His parents, however, saw an underlying cause: the law firm itself.

They sued the firm—Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton—saying that in the intense competition for lucrative partnerships, the firm had made impossible demands on their son, leading to his humiliation and breakdown.

"He was set up by being overworked," his father, Gene, said. "He was spending 20 hours a day at the office, couldn't go home at night."

The suit, giving "the intentional and outrageous conduct" of lawyers at the firm, has drawn widespread publicity in the legal press and contributed to a longstanding debate in the profession: Do firms drive their young associates too hard? What is the toll?

Mr. McKenzie's father and friends say this was a man who had no history of mental illness, depicting him as just one of thousands of young lawyers struggling to rise to the top of their field.

"Charles exemplified the problem of a large law firm that tries to extend its attorneys' performance beyond all human boundaries," said W. Robert Curtis, a lawyer whose firm filed the suit for the parents.

"It's a heightened problem in New York City, which is more fierce, more combative," than places like Washington, Mr. Curtis said. "But the underlying process of

moving associates along and working these unbearable hours, testing their mettle, is done universally; it's part of the overall system."

No one suggests that overworked lawyers are being driven to leap off buildings at every turn, but the McKenzie case touches on some of the hottest issues in legal circles today.

The American Bar Association, for example, held a recent panel discussion in New Orleans called "Life in the Fast Lane: Dealing With Stress, Crises & Burnout," where lawyers talked about the pressures of big-city practices and the potential stigma associated with seeking professional help.

Recent books also have examined the issue. In "The Lost Lawyer: Failing Ideals of the Legal Profession," a Yale University law professor, Anthony T. Kronman, argues that the sheer increase in the number of billable hours demanded of corporate attorneys has had a huge and detrimental effect on the quality of their lives.

Suggesting that the problems are not confined to Wall Street law firms alone, a 1990 study of 1,184 lawyers in Washington state found that 19 percent suffered from depression, compared with 3 to 9 percent of individuals generally in Western industrial nations, and that most of the depressed lawyers had had suicidal thoughts.

A Chicago psychologist and lawyer, Benjamin Sells, author of the recent book "The Soul of the Lawyer," has argued that much of the problem can be attributed to how lawyers are trained.

"This kind of abstract, detached, objective, impersonal approach to life in general is what lawyers are taught and expected to do," Mr. Sells said in an interview. "The

number one thing they complain about is a sense of inferiority and inadequacy in interpersonal relationships—which is basically loneliness."

The reason suicide is especially a danger for lawyers, he said, "is because of the detachment between the legal imagination—the legal mind—and the everyday world."

Lawyers at Cleary say they are confident that the family's suit has no merit, that as tragic as his suicide was, Charles McKenzie was in no way mistreated by his colleagues.

"All of this stuff about being beleaguered by excess work, by being set up—it's all a total and utter and absolute fabrication," the managing partner, Ned Stiles, said. "I don't think his experience at Cleary, Gottlieb had anything to do with it."

In court papers, the firm denied the allegations and asked a judge to dismiss the suit. Last spring a judge agreed, ruling that the alleged conduct did not reach the strict legal threshold for a claim alleging emotional distress by one's employer. Mr. McKenzie's parents have appealed the dismissal.

"I don't know whether this is a shake-down or whether it is a case of a father who is plagued by a mixture of understandable grief and perhaps guilt," Mr. Stiles said.

While there is disagreement over whether the law firm should be held responsible for the suicide, many of those interviewed for this article thought that his complaints of overwork, feelings of being trapped and isolated, and his growing exhaustion at least symbolize a broader problem. Others pointed out that many lawyers thrive in this high-stress environment.

The world's most powerful news-gathering network is making a deal with you. But only if you act now.

A special, low subscription price, plus two months free! Unmatched information sources. A highly-distinguished staff of journalists around the globe. Concise reporting of all major news events, providing you with a unique international perspective. These are the privileges you enjoy when you follow the world every day in the International Herald Tribune.

And now, you can save a total of up to 50% off the cover price! So fax or mail the coupon today.

Country/Currency	12 months FREE	3 months FREE
Austria A. Sch.	6,000	1,800
Belgium B. Fr.	14,000	4,200
Denmark D.Kr.	3,400	1,050
France F.F.	1,950	590
Germany D.M.	700	210
Great Britain £	210	65
Ireland Sh.	230	68
Italy Lire	470,000	145,000
Luxembourg L.Fr.	14,000	4,200
Netherlands Fl.	770	230
Portugal Esc.	47,000	14,000
Spain Ptas.	48,000	14,500
Hard copy, Madrid S.Kr.	55,000	16,500
Sweden (airmail) S.Kr.	3,100	900
Hard delivery S.Kr.	3,500	1,000
Switzerland S.Fr.	610	185

New Subscriber Offer

Herald Tribune

Yes, I want to start receiving the International Herald Tribune every day. The subscription term I prefer is (check box):

☐ 12 months (+ 2 months free).

☐ 3 months (+ 2 weeks free).

☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).

Please charge my: ☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA ☐ Access ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard

Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current exchange rates.

Card No. _____

Exp. date _____ Signature _____

For business orders, please indicate your VAT number: _____

(BY VAT number: FR 42520211801) 15-11-94

☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms.

Family name _____

First name _____

Mailing Address: ☐ Home ☐ Business _____

City/Code _____ Country _____

Tel. _____ Fax _____

Mail or fax to: International Herald Tribune, 181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

For full information: Fax (+33-1) 46 37 06 51

Clinton Seeks Unity On Nuclear Accord With North Korea

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — In broad-ranging meetings with Asian and Pacific leaders, President Bill Clinton sought to bolster support Monday for Washington's nuclear accord with North Korea and train the spotlight on America's more prominent Asia-Pacific role.

But senior U.S. officials acknowledged that the United States faced extraordinarily complicated negotiations in the coming months with Japan, South Korea and other participants in carrying out the accord over the next decade. Even Mr. Clinton said that its implementation would be difficult.

Reeling from last week's election that ushered in a Republican-dominated Congress for the first time in four decades, Mr. Clinton enjoyed the adulation on Monday that accompanies any occasion when heads of state come together.

He used the occasion of his meetings with the leaders of China, South Korea, Japan and Australia, preceding the opening of the summit conference of the 18-member Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum to try to regain his political footing.

In Manila on Sunday and again in Jakarta on Monday, Mr. Clinton told his counterparts that he alone was in charge of American foreign policy and that the global impact of the elections was, if not minimal, at least manageable.

After last week's election, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher talked about the harmony that pervades U.S. foreign policy. But the administration has since refined that position, and Mr. Clinton and his aides have taken to giving a basic civics lesson in the consti-

tutional powers of the president to make and execute foreign policy.

Mr. Clinton joked about how the tables had turned from last summer's summit meeting in Naples of the world's leading industrialized nations. At that time, Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama of Japan had emerged as the head of a new coalition government only days before, and had sought to reassure Mr. Clinton about continuity in Japan's foreign policy; this year, Mr. Clinton said, it was the other way around.

Many of the meetings on Monday focused on the administration's plans for carrying out the nuclear accord that requires North Korea to freeze and ultimately dismantle its nuclear program in exchange for \$4 billion in economic incentives. Japan and South Korea have agreed in principle to pay for most of the program.

Both Japanese and South Korean officials said that their governments were not ready to make a firm financial commitment, and because of the sensitivity of the issue, money was not discussed on Monday, a senior U.S. official said.

Early Monday, President Jiang Zemin of China told Mr. Clinton that China "welcomed strongly" the American agreement to halt North Korea's nascent nuclear weapons program.

In order to continue their discussions on the North Korean deal, the United States, South Korea and Japan hastily scheduled a three-way meeting Monday evening after the dinner that officially opened the APEC talks. In a joint statement, they called the successful carrying out of the nuclear agreement "of the utmost importance."



An Indonesian security officer trying to block a camera at the APEC summit center in Jakarta as two American journalists, Amy Goodman and Allan Nairn, sought to organize a press conference about civil rights demonstrations in Dili, the capital of East Timor.

TIMOR: Embassy Sit-In Forces Human-Rights Issue

Continued from Page 1

had "no problem" with the occupation, and that he felt "comfortable" with an Indonesian assurance that no retribution would be exercised.

[In Lisbon, Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva said his government was willing to offer asylum to the 20 East Timorese, but he also pressed Mr. Clinton to take a tougher line on the East Timor issue with Jakarta.]

At a news conference, Mr. Clinton offered a spirited defense of his human-rights record.

"The United States, perhaps more than any other country in

the world, consistently and regularly raises human rights issues," he said.

Of his meeting Monday morning with President Jiang Zemin of China, he said, "We made it absolutely clear that in order for the U.S. relationship with China to fully flower, there had to be progress on all fronts."

Despite such rhetoric, the fact is that Mr. Clinton decided last spring not to allow questions of individual liberty or press freedom to block improved economic ties with such important nations as Indonesia and China. Rather than trying to force U.S. political views on other nations by threatening to close the American market to them, the administration has adopted the view that the best way to promote democracy is to enhance their ability to trade and grow.

"Growth makes people better off, and that in turn means they begin independently seeking democratic rights," said W. Bowman Cutler, a top Clinton economic aide, adding that "it is still absolutely the intention of the United States to raise

these issues" in talks with other countries.

Mr. Clinton's entourage has provided ample evidence of the administration's eagerness to make cash registers ring for U.S. goods in fast-growing markets regardless of the type of government in charge.

Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown, for example, is planning to trumpet the signing of some lucrative Indonesian contracts for American companies on Wednesday. One of these deals — provided the details are wrapped up — ranks as perhaps the largest in history, a \$34 billion agreement for Exxon Corp. to develop a huge natural gas field.

Journalists Rally Round
In another incident Monday that embarrassed Indonesian authorities, two Western journalists were grabbed by security officers as they tried to organize a news conference on East Timor at the summit center in Jakarta, Agence France-Presse reported.

The security men released the two, Allan Nairn and Amy Goodman, after other journalists swarmed around them.

RUSSIA: Yeltsin Warns Generals

Continued from Page 1

diers' combat readiness, that reform of the central command was going too slowly, that units were still undermanned, that resources and weapons were being wasted and that some officers were not fulfilling their obligations, according to the Russian press agency, Itar-Tass.

"There are problems with discipline, while the loss of weapons and material continues," the agency quoted Mr. Yeltsin as saying. "Some generals and officers work poorly with the troops."

Mr. Yeltsin also criticized failures to care properly for the troops, some of whom lack decent housing. He urged the prime minister, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, who also attended, to ensure sufficient funding for the army, which has complained that its appropriation, though more than 20 percent of total spending, is too small.

"The armed forces cannot solve their financial problems themselves and they should not be pushed onto the path of commerce," Mr. Yeltsin said. He said the armed forces would be reduced by 385,000 men in 1994 and would number 1,917,400 men by Jan. 1, with an ultimate goal of some 1.5 million. Western officials be-

lieve the number already may be as low as 1.4 million.

His address was the only part of the convocation, scheduled to last two days, that was open to the Russian press.

Mr. Yeltsin also used his speech to describe his concerns for the future, saying that Russian forces needed a higher state of combat readiness to deal with spreading ethnic and religious conflicts in the developing world.

"All this is fraught with a potential expansion of existing military conflicts," he said, "and the emergence of new ones in which Russia will be involved because of its geopolitical and geostrategic interests."

The Russian government complained officially on Saturday that "for various reasons, including domestic ones, the United States appears increasingly insistent in pushing through unilateral decisions that are not in the framework of agreed collective action."

The statement was a direct reference to the Clinton administration's decision to stop enforcing an arms embargo against Bosnia Muslims, but Russian officials said it referred to Iraq, as well, where Washington has been resisting Russian efforts to soften the embargo on Baghdad.

Burmese Specter at Jakarta

U.S. Failure to Tame Rangoon Mars Mood

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — For all the apparent harmony here as President Bill Clinton discusses economic cooperation and regional security with leaders of the major nations of East and Southeast Asia, a country that is not present serves as a reminder of Asia's determination not to take orders from Washington.

The country is Burma, an impoverished nation ruled by a military junta that Washington regards as so odious that the Clinton administration made it a target last spring of an isolation campaign aimed at reducing it to pariah status.

The goal was to bludgeon the junta, known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council, or SLORC, into relaxing its grip on Burma's long-suffering citizens and to stop cooperating with the heroin producers whose output is flooding the United States. But it did not work, mostly because other Asian nations — including longstanding friends — refused to follow Washington's lead.

Last month, the Clinton administration threw in the towel and dispatched an envoy to open a new dialogue.

Asia was nearly unanimous in its rebuff to Washington's Burma policy — a policy announced in March after months of high-level review within the administration and of consultations with Congress.

Thailand refused to cut off commerce with its neighbor. China declined to halt arms sales. Japan extended foreign aid to Burma. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott was "shocked," one senior official said, to learn that even Australia had rejected the U.S. effort.

Result: a 180-degree turn in U.S. policy, with an effort now to reach out instead of stamp out.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Hubbard was dispatched to Rangoon in late October to inform the junta that "We wish to have more constructive relations in the future," as he put it.

The Burma issue is only one of many, ranging from the crucial to the trivial, on which Asian nations that maintain generally

friendly relations with the United States are willing to defy Washington when it suits them. They may find Washington's ideas valuable, as appears to have happened in the Asian response to Mr. Clinton's effort to turn the Asia-Pacific Economic forum into a permanent economic force. But they act in their own interest, often disregarding U.S. desires.

Singapore's insistence on ceding a young American, Michael Fay, for vandalism was one example. Another was Thailand's recent rejection of a U.S. request to stockpile military supplies there — a rejection applauded by neighboring countries. On Monday, President Jiang Zemin of China reminded Mr. Clinton that China, like many other Asian nations, rejects the U.S. view that individual liberty and political freedom are fundamental human rights that take precedence over stability and communal rights.

In the case of Burma, Asia's complete unwillingness to fall into step left the administration little choice but to change policy, a senior official said, but he added, "we wouldn't have done it just because of that."

What made the move palatable, he said, was a modest gesture from the junta: opening discussions with Burma's best known political dissident, the Nobel Peace prize laureate Daw Aung San Sun Kyi.

She is in her sixth year of house arrest in Rangoon and the junta has refused to release her, but has begun discussions with her that she apparently regards as useful, a U.S. official said.

"We had to be satisfied it was a real change, not just cosmetic, and she told us she was satisfied that it is," the official said.

Mr. Hubbard's assignment was to tell the junta that the United States was prepared to respond proportionately to whatever such gestures Rangoon makes. He told reporters in Bangkok after his trip that the United States was ready to "move forward aggressively" to improve relations, but only in response to actions by the junta.

"It's up to them," an official who traveled here with Mr. Clinton said. "If they make small moves, we make small moves. If they go fast, we go fast."

APEC: Asians Look to U.S. for Leadership on Trade

Continued from Page 1

tion and that 2 million American jobs depended on those sales to the fastest-growing region in the world.

"It is very important that we proceed first with GATT, and second with APEC so that we can continue the economic re-

covery at home and continue to provide increasing opportunities for our people," he said.

"I don't want to jump the gun on what the agreement will be," Mr. Clinton said. "But I think most Americans would like it very much to know that at some certain date every market in this part of the world — the fastest-growing part of the world with already some of the most powerful economies in the world — would be as open to our products as our markets are to theirs."

Most East Asian economies have substantially higher tariff and nontariff barriers than those of the Western members of APEC.

A U.S. official said that Mr. Clinton had discussed with Mr. Jiang China's wish to re-enter GATT in time to become a founding member of the World Trade Organization, which will take over in January as the

agency supervising global trade rules.

The official said Mr. Clinton had told Mr. Jiang that the United States would welcome the addition of China, "but that the Chinese have to do so on the basis of the basic rules of GATT, just as is true for any other nation."

China maintains that it is a developing country and allowances should be made. There has been persistent speculation in recent days that Beijing has been trying to link its reservations over the APEC trade liberalization program to a softening of the U.S. position on China's reentry into GATT.

But a spokesman for Mr. Jiang said Monday that China supported the APEC objective of achieving trade liberalization by 2020, provided the timetable was staggered to take account of different levels of development.

Troops Patrol in Rio Before State Elections

The Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO — As many as 20,000 troops will patrol the streets of Rio de Janeiro to try to ensure safe balloting in Tuesday's gubernatorial elections.

The army was ordered last month to help fight crime in the city, where police say an average of 20 people are killed every day. Seventeen Brazilian states will elect governors Tuesday.



REQUEST FOR BUSINESS PROCESS REENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

As part of our business process reengineering program, Thai Airways International Public Company Limited (THAI) is currently seeking to appoint a professional, experienced and qualified company to review and identify our work processes and assist THAI in redesigning and implementing them as well as assessing their impact on sales, customer satisfaction, corporate image or identity personnel morale and airline profitability.

Interested companies are expected to have under their employ a team with proven experience in providing reengineering consultancy services or having participated in a reengineering project as an owner.

The requirement for pre-qualification of the Consultants and the details of proposal submission are contained in our "Terms of Reference" which interested parties may now purchase at a cost of Baht 10,000 obtainable from the office of Vice President Corporate Planning, Thai Airways International Public Company Limited, 89 Vibhavadi Rangsit Road, Bangkok 10900. The deadline for submission of the firm proposal will be on or before January 16, 1995 at 17:00 hours Bangkok time.

THAI reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, waive any formality or accept such proposals as may be considered advantageous.

Herald Tribune

LIVING IN THE U.S.?

NOW PRINTED IN

NEW YORK

FOR SAME DAY

DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES

TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL

1-800-882-2884

(IN NEW YORK, CALL 212-752-3890)

Off We Go! U.K. Punters Brave 14 Million-1 Odds

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain launched on Monday its first national lottery of this century, which is intended to raise £1 billion (\$1.6 billion) a year for charities, sports, arts and heritage projects. The first draw will take place Saturday, with a top prize of about £2 million.

A fireworks display exploded over the Tower of London as lottery tickets costing £1 each went on sale at 10,000 stores, post offices and other outlets around the country.

Odds against winning the big one are calculated at 14 million to one, but there also are thousands of smaller prizes starting from £10. Each punter must choose a combination of six numbers between one and 49, which will be fed into a computer network.

The government has awarded a seven-year license to run the lottery to Camelot, a consortium of five British companies — the food company Cadbury Schweppes, the banknote printer De La Rue, the lottery operator GTEch, the computer company ICL and Racal Electronics.

So far, the Sinai has had none of the attacks on foreign visitors by Muslim extremists that have badly hurt business at other tourist destinations in Egypt. But hotel executives are worried about security on the peninsula, especially since the killing in September of a German tourist in the Red Sea resort of Hurghada, on the Gulf of Suez opposite the Sinai's west coast.

The biggest long-term threat to the Red Sea Riviera of tourist promoters' dreams may be environmental degradation — the result of rapid growth combined with inadequate facilities and services.

Trash collection is one of the worst deficiencies, reflected in heaps of construction debris and refuse that dot the desert around Naama Bay. Wind carries plastic bottles and other trash into the sea, where it sinks to the reef and causes abrasion to delicate coral heads, exposing the living organism to disease, according to Michael Pearson, a Canadian consultant who manages Egypt's conservation program in southern Sinai.

The diving industry also takes its toll. Divers and snorkelers ignore prominently posted warnings not to touch or stand on the coral. Dive boats routinely flush their sewage tanks at sea, and dive boat crews dump their trash over the side, fouling the Naama Bay beach, hotel executives say.

The local sea police, who are supposed to enforce rules barring such activities, "just laugh at us" when violations are reported, according to one hotelier in Naama Bay.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC 1994: MERGING BUSINESS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The Regent Bangkok, Thailand - December 7-8, 1994

An international environment forum, designed to promote dialogue between government ministers, leaders of business and industry and leading environmentalists worldwide, with a view to harmonizing economic growth and sustainable development.

For further information please contact:
Vivien Peters, Asia-Pacific Conference Office,
International Herald Tribune, Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 9222 1163 Fax: (852) 9222 1190

CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS

Herald Tribune



Thailand Environment Institute (TEI)

سكنا من الاصل

Gulf Disease Syndrome Spreads Genetic Mystery Persists as Birth Defects Rise

By Richard A. Serrano

Los Angeles Times Service
FAYETTEVILLE, North Carolina — Ten babies have died here already. The children of Gulf War veterans, they died of heart defects and liver cancer. One was born with no spleen. Three were born dead. Their short lives — chronicled neatly by their mothers in family photo albums — are raising new fears that the mysterious Gulf War Disease syndrome, an unexplainable, untreatable affliction that reportedly has touched thousands of those who fought in the desert, is now being passed on to the next generation.

Here at Fort Bragg, home to the 82d Airborne Division, Gulf veterans' wives learned almost by accident — in casual conversations — that they were not the only ones mysteriously losing children.

The Fort Bragg experience is being repeated elsewhere. With some groups believing that as many as 65 percent of the children born to Gulf War soldiers are afflicted in some form or another, veterans and their spouses are confused and angry. Many are refusing to have more children.

Dr. Ellen Silbergeld, a molecular toxicologist at the University of Maryland, told a congressional hearing in August that scientists now know that men exposed to toxic chemicals can pass the poison directly to their children through semen. What is frightening, she said, is that the chemicals can cause genetic mutations to the sperm that helps conceive the child.

Exactly why this occurs, she added, is the "question we know the least about."

Dr. Francis J. Waickman, an Akron, Ohio, environmental pediatrician, compared birth-defect statistics between Gulf War babies and other children. He found a 30 percent rate of abnormalities among the children of Gulf veterans — "probably tenfold of what is in the normal population," he said. But as experts delve further into the issue, he said, more questions pop up.

"Can it be passed on? The answer is yes, insofar as we have hard evidence that chemicals can absolutely decrease numbers of sperm," Dr. Waickman said. "It can create an infant whose immune system does not function normally, and as a consequence this can be a cause

for the increased incidence of infections in these children. But does this alter genes? And can this occur when you have severe chemical exposure?"

"To my knowledge," he said, "this is the first time we've ever had such a large group exposed to a possible large degree of chemicals, so we better learn from this whole series of events."

Betty Mekdeci, founder and director of the Association of Birth Defect Children in Orlando, Florida, is also studying the illnesses and deaths. Her group is circulating 10,000 questionnaires to Gulf War families, all information that will be dissected to look for trends and patterns. What she hopes to determine is whether the ailments and fatalities are linked to the war, or simply mirror society.

Defense Department officials say that while they sympathize deeply, they have yet to pinpoint a cause. They maintain that unless research shows otherwise, U.S. soldiers were not exposed to life-threatening chemicals or other toxic agents.

Lieutenant Colonel Doug Hart, a Pentagon spokesman on health and personnel matters, says some studies suggest that infant deaths and birth abnormalities are in line with expected percentages in the general population.

Don't tell that to the mothers of Waynesboro, Mississippi, site of a National Guard quartermaster corps. There, 13 of the 15 children born to returning Gulf War veterans suffer from serious birth defects.

Infant-mortality rates have suddenly increased among Gulf veterans in the area of Kentucky and Tennessee where the 101st Airborne Division is based, the area of Georgia where the 197th Infantry Division is based, and at Fort Hood, Texas.

Colonel Hart said the Pentagon is continuing to gather and examine statistics from Gulf War veterans and is comparing them with soldiers who did not go to the Gulf.

He noted that a study by the Mississippi State Department of Health, which analyzed the incidence of birth defects in Waynesboro, came up with initial findings that indicated a normal rate of birth defects for the group there.

Yet the phenomenon persists.

About a year after the war ended, in early 1991, veterans began complaining of rashes, nausea, headaches and even more severe ailments such as blood clots and cancers. Experts remain at a loss to explain the problems, let alone determine if they are in any way related to service in the Gulf.

In hearings before Congress, veterans charged that they were carelessly exposed to dangerous toxins and that the government knew of the risks and was trying to cover them up.

Government officials deny this. But Congress passed a Gulf veterans aid bill that authorizes payments to veterans who are chronically ill with undiagnosed disabilities that surfaced during or after the war.

However, the bill did not extend assistance to the veterans' families, something many angry parents hope to push through Congress next year.

Meanwhile, a special Gulf War registry continues to document the individual cases. Of 697,000 soldiers sent to the region, about 29,000 have signed onto the Veterans' Administration registry. Similar to the roster of Vietnam Agent Orange sufferers drawn up a generation earlier, the registry will be used to collate information and, officials hope, sort out a cause.

Don't tell that to the mothers of Waynesboro, Mississippi, site of a National Guard quartermaster corps. There, 13 of the 15 children born to returning Gulf War veterans suffer from serious birth defects.

Infant-mortality rates have suddenly increased among Gulf veterans in the area of Kentucky and Tennessee where the 101st Airborne Division is based, the area of Georgia where the 197th Infantry Division is based, and at Fort Hood, Texas.

Colonel Hart said the Pentagon is continuing to gather and examine statistics from Gulf War veterans and is comparing them with soldiers who did not go to the Gulf.

He noted that a study by the Mississippi State Department of Health, which analyzed the incidence of birth defects in Waynesboro, came up with initial findings that indicated a normal rate of birth defects for the group there.

Yet the phenomenon persists.

About a year after the war ended, in early 1991, veterans began complaining of rashes, nausea, headaches and even more severe ailments such as blood clots and cancers. Experts remain at a loss to explain the problems, let alone determine if they are in any way related to service in the Gulf.



LIKE MOTHER, LIKE DAUGHTER — Sirimavo Bandaranaike, left, Sri Lanka's new prime minister, at her swearing-in Monday. She is accompanied by her daughter, President Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga. Mrs. Bandaranaike, 78, first became prime minister of Sri Lanka in 1960, succeeding her assassinated husband.

Gaza Officials See Lengthy Crackdown

Reuters

GAZA — The Palestinian Authority's crackdown on Islamic Jihad militants in Gaza, launched after a suicide bombing that killed three Israeli officers, is likely to be long-term, officials from both groups said Monday.

"I am sure this time is completely different from what has happened in the past," Freih Abu Medein, who is in charge of justice for the self-rule administration, told Israel Army Radio.

The authority has rounded up activists from the militant Hamas group several times in response to Israeli pressure since Gaza came under self-rule in May. They were released within days.

But Mr. Abu Medein said the smaller Islamic Jihad had "crossed a red line" when its members jostled the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, out of the funeral 10 days ago of a Jihad activist who had been killed in a bombing for which all Palestinian factions blamed Israel.

Both Hamas and Islamic Jihad oppose Mr. Arafat's peace deal with Israel.

The Palestinian police chief, Brigadier General Nasr Yousef,

said his forces had arrested 120 Jihad members and had orders to go on arresting. Mr. Abu Medein put the number of arrests at 160. Security sources said some 230 members and supporters of the group were on lists to be detained.

PLO officials and Jihad supporters said they expected the detentions to last longer, and even spoke of Jihad members' being brought to trial for offenses against public order.

Officials said scenes of armed Jihad activists burning flags "Iranian-style" in the streets of Gaza last week had angered Palestinian leaders.

"It appears Islamic Jihad is posing a challenge to law and order," Mr. Yousef said.

One Jihad supporter attributed the current crackdown more to Mr. Arafat's attitude than to Israeli pressure on him.

"It is Arafat himself who wants to break us," he said.

23-Year Coma Victim Dies

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Yasuo Sato, a car crash victim who had been in a coma for 23 years, has died of heart failure at 45, officials in northern Japan said.

Your customer is overflowing with information. Are you harnessing it to power your business?

Saddam the Spender: A Palatial \$1 Billion

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. officials trying to maintain support for economic sanctions against Iraq have disclosed that since the end of the Gulf War, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has spent what may be as much as \$1 billion on palaces and presidential retreats around the country.

At a time when many Iraqis are destitute, Iraq has not only repaired the damage allied bombings did to government palaces during the 1991 war, but is also expanding them and building new ones, according to American intelligence reports.

Madeline K. Albright, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, plans to raise the issue of the conspicuous spending on Iraq's palaces as part of the campaign to maintain economic sanctions on Iraq, an issue that has divided the allies. The information was released just before the embargo is to come before the Security Council again.

Though Iraq has also done much to restore its electrical grid, public services and roads and bridges damaged in the war, the work on the residences for the elite underscores the contrast between rich and poor in Iraq, a nation of 20 million people where robberies are on the rise and even middle-class Iraqis are selling their furniture to make ends meet.

U.S. officials say the work will triple the number of residences for the government elite, which include a presidential palace at Lake Tharthar that is more than four times larger than the White House.

American officials contend that Iraq has failed to meet all UN demands for lifting economic sanctions that were imposed after the war. Now, pointing to the palaces, the officials say Iraq is crying poverty even as leaders squander money on themselves.

"The fact that Saddam Hussein is spending hundreds of millions to build palaces and refusing to use the humanitarian program the United Nations has authorized shows the hypocrisy of his claims that he is concerned about his people's suffering," a U.S. official said.

The CIA estimated the cost at \$1 billion, though one American expert said that is, at best, a crude guess.

The Security Council has au-

thorized Iraq to sell up to \$1.6 billion of oil under UN supervision, with much of the proceeds going for food and medicine. But Iraq has refused, saying the resolution is an infringement on its sovereignty.

Critics of the sanctions policy also cite the opulent lifestyle of Iraq's rulers. They say that the palace construction shows that top Iraqi officials are firmly entrenched and have managed to insulate themselves from the effects of the embargo, leaving ordinary Iraqis to suffer.

In an effort to lift the sanctions, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq is to meet with Mrs. Albright, who is Security Council president this month. He is expected to present a declaration of Iraq's formal recognition of Kuwait.

France and Russia, which support Iraq's position, want the Security Council to lift the embargo in six months. Iraq owes the Russians billions, which they hope to recoup from Iraqi oil revenues, while France also sees the possibility of lucrative deals with Iraq.

But the United States and Britain have firmly opposed lifting sanctions, arguing that Iraq has not completely dismantled its programs to develop weapons of mass destruction and has refused to renounce terrorism or refrain from repression at home.

Western officials also insist that Iraq has kept property stolen from Kuwait during its occupation. Mrs. Albright plans to tell the Security Council that the UN has seen Kuwaiti vehicles and scientific equipment in Iraq, according to James P. Rubin, spokesman for the U.S. Mission to the United Nations.

In addition, U.S. officials note that the Iraqi forces that menaced Kuwait last month were equipped with captured Kuwaiti equipment, including more than 200 Soviet-made armored personnel carriers and a battalion worth of American-made M-109 artillery pieces.

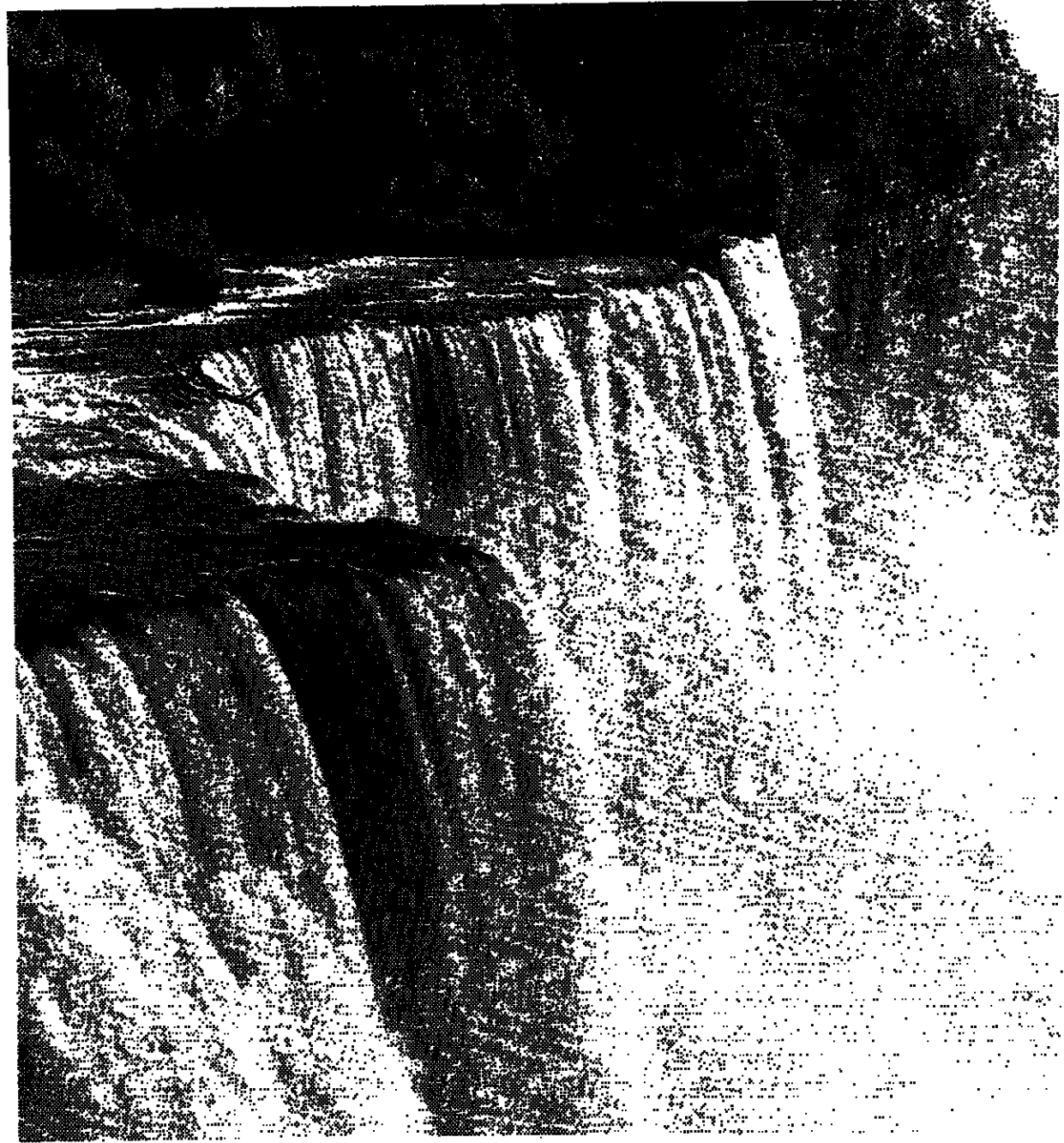
As described by American officials, the presidential complex at Tikrit contains at least 13 palaces and a lake that was created by diverting water from the Tigris.

U.S. officials said that two new wings with elaborate archways have been added to another residence, identified as Iraq's Republican Palace. At the new presidential palace, the space has been more than doubled.

To generate revenue you need customers. To generate customers you need information: What products and services do your customers want? When do your customers want them? How do your customers want them? Are your customers receptive to new offerings? Are your customers amenable to increased sales content? Indeed, who are your customers? Unisys is proud to introduce a unique and powerful new way to answer these vital business questions: CUSTOMERIZE_{SM}.

When you CUSTOMERIZE your organization, you pervade it with a customer focus. Through the marriage of information to customer service goals, Unisys can help you translate that focus into real-world results. Experienced Unisys consultants will help conduct a CUSTOMERIZE assessment of your organization, evaluating your capacity for understanding customer needs and responding rapidly to them. Helping you move information technology capabilities to the front line of customer contact, we'll enable you to create a significantly more effective flow of information between you and your customer — and back again.

The benefits are tangible: enhanced ability to



win customers, to maximise customer relationships, sustain customer loyalty, and tailor market-sensitive

new offerings. Competitiveness is sharpened. And revenue goals are brought within reach. Fax Graham Roberts on (44) 895 862807 and ask for a CUSTOMERIZE Information Pack. Discover how a CUSTOMERIZED flow of information can yield a torrent of competitive advantages for your business.

UNISYS
We make it happen.

The benefits are tangible: enhanced ability to

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Tale of Two Embargoes

When must the United States go with others on a foreign policy issue, and when must it insist on its own policy? The Clinton administration has offered an ostensible formula to sort out America's interest — multilateral when it can, unilateral when it must. But these words are so much guide as evade decision. Take the current case of the two embargoes.

In Bosnia, U.S. advocates, centered in but not confined to the new Republican victors in Congress, have pushed to arm the Muslim-led government. In deed, if not so much in word, the administration has responded discreetly; it is sympathetic to Bosnia but fearful of expanding and Americanizing a war on which no one has a political handle. But now the administration has gone out on thin ice. It does not (yet) break the United Nations arms embargo on the Bosnians, but it will no longer assist others in enforcing it. Whether this position is a firebreak or a bridge to a unilateral lifting hinges on events to come. Meanwhile, the step severely strains the cohesion that America, Russia, France, Britain and Germany need to provide an alternative to unchecked war.

It also riddles the American effort to enlist allied support for another embargo that the United States unambiguously supports. We refer to Iraq. Russia has finally persuaded Saddam Hussein to recognize Kuwait. Since Iraq had already

moved to satisfy UN terms on disarmament, Russia, France and others now seek to lift the international sanctions on the regime. This is wrong.

First, other UN conditions remain to be met: on releasing Kuwaiti prisoners, property and military equipment, and on halting repression of Iraqi Kurds and Shiites. Then, although America's friends may itch to resume commerce with Baghdad, the resident dictator remains a regional menace. By forming and leading the coalition that undid his assault on Gulf oil, the United States earned a fair claim for allied respect of its judgment on Gulf security. By flouting the allied appeal to uphold the Bosnia embargo, it undermines its Iraq claim.

On a political and humanitarian issue like Bosnia, where its role is secondary, the United States needs to listen carefully to its allies, who are up close and taking the risks on the ground. On a strategic issue like the Gulf, where its role is primary (as its response to Iraq's recent intimidation maneuver underscored), Washington should expect a certain deference from its allies. Bill Clinton would do well to make the distinction clear. It would help him escape the embarrassment of asking friendly governments to support one embargo while he spurs their request to support another.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Price of the 'Contract'

Republicans have pledged to vote within 100 days of taking control of the House on a "Contract With America," a package of 10 bills that offers government reforms, tax cuts and deficit reduction. Newt Gingrich, the likely next speaker, has vowed to honor the pledge promptly.

Voting on the contract will be easy. Paying for the package will not. The social and economic costs could be staggering. Mr. Gingrich could find himself undermining the Republican governors who now run every large state except Florida. His contract threatens programs that big-state governors need for large pockets of disadvantaged residents.

The contract includes proposals to fight crime, reform welfare, restrict child pornography, reform product-liability laws, impose term limits on Congress and give the president veto power over individual items in spending bills. The chief budget-busters are proposed tax cuts that would greatly reduce federal revenues and a constitutional amendment to require a balanced federal budget.

Tax cuts on capital gains, families with children, corporate investment, retirement savings and Social Security benefits would cost, according to Republican estimates, about \$40 billion a year for the first five years. Thereafter, because of tricky provisions, the costs would soar, probably doubling to \$80 billion a year.

The biggest hit would come from eliminating the deficit, which would require Congress to cut \$140 billion from the budget. The contract would knock about \$200 billion a year out of a \$1.5 trillion budget. This will be hard. The Republicans must pay interest on the federal debt (\$200 billion) and will not cut Social Security (\$350 billion), defense (\$280 billion), pensions (\$70 billion) or most of Medicare (\$200 billion). That leaves at most about \$450 billion in other programs from which to find the \$140 billion cut.

To put matters in perspective, Congress has yet to summon the courage to cut \$3

billion a year to pay for the international trade accord. Representative John Kasich of Ohio, in line to lead the House Budget Committee, is one of the few to present an honest list of specific cuts. But even his list, which would take on every vested interest in Congress, amounts to about \$35 billion a year — only a fourth of the distance to the goal line set by the contract.

The contract would almost certainly require huge cuts in federal spending on education, job training, student loans and mass transit. If Washington abandons these programs, many of which target the disadvantaged, governors of large states will be confronted with an ugly choice. Pete Wilson of California, William Weld of Massachusetts, George Pataki of New York and John Engler of Michigan could either stand aside and watch needy residents suffer — or raise taxes. Mr. Pataki, of course, has pledged to cut taxes.

Senator Phil Gramm brushes the problem aside by proclaiming that Republicans are not rushing to eliminate worthy expenditures; instead they intend to switch spending decisions from Washington to families. The Republicans would, for example, reduce federal housing and education programs while simultaneously reducing taxes on families with children, thus allowing the families to finance their own housing and education needs. What Mr. Gramm does not say is that his tax cuts would be spread widely but his spending cuts would pummel the needy.

If Republicans push their contract past President Bill Clinton into law, they will have to find huge cuts in Medicaid, student loans, medical research and nearly every other federal program.

Some programs, like wasteful farm subsidies, deserve to be eliminated. But the cuts required by the contract would go beyond any reasonable definition of waste and fraud. Even those who voted for the Contract With America may not be pleased by its punishing nature.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Choice Is Rangoon's

Burma's State Law and Order Restoration Council is one of the world's most brutal, least legitimate regimes. It seized power by massacring democracy demonstrators in the streets of Rangoon six years ago. Since then it has ignored elections, cooperated with drug lords and waged a relentless war against democratic political leaders, university students, Buddhist religious activists and the ethnic minorities who make up more than a third of Burma's population. This grim dictatorship is now being courted by countries eager for new economic opportunities in the world's hottest boom region. These include many of Burma's Southeast Asian neighbors and much of the European Union.

To the east, Thailand makes refugees fleeing repression feel unwelcome. To the north, China provides military aid, consumer goods and diplomatic support. America stands almost alone in principled opposition to the regime, denying it anti-narcotics aid and development assistance, blocking loans from international banks and criticizing it in international forums.

But these steps have limited effect. So this month the Clinton administration dispatched a diplomatic emissary to offer the regime a choice. It can soften its tyranny

and enjoy better relations with the United States, or it can continue its thuggish ways and have Washington step up the pressure. Rangoon is still weighing its response.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Hubbard asked the council's strongman, Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, to respect internationally recognized human rights, admit United Nations and Red Cross observers, end forced labor, fight drug trafficking, devise credible democratic procedures for a return to constitutional rule and free, unconditionally, the democratic opposition leader and Nobel laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi as well as other political prisoners.

Progress on these points could lead to warmer relations, eased sanctions and renewed cooperation against drugs. No progress would lead Washington to broaden U.S. sanctions and push for an international arms embargo. Some of Mr. Hubbard's points resemble the human rights conditions that the United States earlier tried to apply to China, then dropped. This time the administration appears more united and serious. That leaves the next step up to the State Law and Order Restoration Council.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bosnia Burns While NATO Soloists Fiddle Fantasias

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Bosnia burns, while NATO plays a sweet but unrealistic song of expansion and new unity on its fiddle.

The war in the Balkans is again lurching toward violent escalation. But the European and American governments allied in NATO seem powerless to halt today's tragedy. Instead the politicians, diplomats and generals who head the world's most powerful military bureaucracy talk and posture about events far over the horizon.

Their talk is about the future of NATO and how it will take in new members, expanding to provide the best of all fu-

The cost of renewed failure in Bosnia would be devastating.

tures for Eastern Europe, Ukraine and even Russia. Designing utopia in time for high-level diplomatic conferences in December is the priority task in NATO's foreign affairs ministries.

Urgent action by NATO to stop Europe's bloodiest and cruellest conflict since World War II is blocked by political differences within the organization. And the Clinton administration's symbolic decision to stop enforcing the arms embargo against Bosnia will significantly

aggravate those differences and create new strains in the alliance.

The Nov. 11 announcement of a unilateral U.S. withdrawal from an already leaky embargo will add no protection to the Bosnian Muslim government in Sarajevo as that regime faces the final offensive proclaimed the same day by the Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic.

To be fair, Bill Clinton's embargo action is not designed to change the battlefield situation. It is part of a complex campaign of pressure and incentives that Washington is applying to the Serbs in Bosnia and Belgrade — and to America's NATO partners and Russia as well — to get a negotiated settlement to the war. If the campaign works, the administration will score a major diplomatic triumph.

Hope that it works. The cost of renewed failure in Bosnia now would be devastating in human and political terms.

The visible gap is growing between the alliance's rhetoric about unity and purpose and its ability to act in a real crisis outside its original purpose of territorial self-defense. That disparity undermines public confidence in NATO as it renews talk of taking in new members by expanding eastward to include former Soviet satellite nations.

I can recall no time when the gap between talk and the ability to act was greater in NATO affairs, or when public perceptions were more at variance with the ideas on the minds of NATO's key figures. The alliance's leadership is deeply involved in behind-closed-doors discussions about NATO's future that would shock their countries' citizens if they were tape-recorded and played on the air.

The discussions center on questions such as these: Is it enough to extend NATO's guarantee (and thus America's nuclear umbrella) to the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary by making them NATO members? Or must the guarantee and umbrella also cover Ukraine? And Lithuania and its Baltic neighbors, Estonia and Latvia? Would pushing the front line of NATO defense to the eastern frontier of Poland and stopping there send a signal that the Baltic countries are outside NATO's defensive perimeter and that Russian reform is lost?

This debate proceeds at a time when every NATO government is cutting back on defense spending, reducing the size of its armed forces and emphasizing economic and physical security for its citizens at home. The sense of spreading schizophrenia in policy is amplified by the public support that these same governments extend to Russia, the presumed threat to Eastern Europe.

Washington and its allies assure the world publicly that Boris Yeltsin's government and democracy are more entrenched every day, while making plans that have coherence only if they suspect that Russian democracy will soon collapse.

The new NATO debate about membership is being driven in part by the artificial need of NATO members to come up with a work program for the North Atlantic Council meeting of foreign and defense ministers in mid-December. The NATO debate is also central to the December summit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Budapest, which President Clinton may attend.

But serious discussion of extending full NATO nuclear protection to former Soviet satellites, especially to nations on the Russian doorstep, is still premature. The new Republican majorities in the House and Senate should think twice before whooping through tough-sounding language about expanding NATO to face down the Russian bear, as Jesse Helms may be tempted to do.

That would require a lot of money, and a lot of public support for new military forces in Europe. The smoke rising from Bosnia shows how little stomach there is among allied governments to provide either commodity now.

The Washington Post.

An Asia-Pacific Trading Bloc Could Be Good for Outsiders as Well

By Carlos Salinas de Gortari

The writer is president of Mexico.

JAKARTA — The leaders of the Asia-Pacific region — including Mexico, the United States and Canada, which have joined in NAFTA — are meeting in Indonesia to discuss the strengthening of Asia-Pacific regional trade links.

The concept of regional trading blocs provokes serious doubt in some parts of the world, and this is understandable. Countries that are not part of a given customs union or free trade zone naturally worry that their trade with members of such regional groups will suffer. However, regional trade blocs are neither good nor bad per se. What matters is how they operate.

If regional blocs comply with the strengthened rules of the World Trade Organization —

that is, if they do not create or increase trade barriers to third parties — then they will have a positive effect on world trade.

In addition to eliminating obstacles to trade among their members, regional blocs tend to create, rather than divert, trade.

Moreover, by promoting liberalization among member states, regional blocs encourage liberalization with the rest of the world.

Regional trade blocs can thus have a significant impact upon the development of the international trading system. If such blocs are closed, their impact will be negative. However, if regional trade zones are properly

managed, and are expansive in nature, then they can be the building blocks of a more open and free world trade system.

The trends are promising. With some exceptions, free trade zones have demonstrated a clear tendency toward expansion.

The European Union is considering the possibility of agreements with countries in Northern Africa, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

In the Western Hemisphere, the North American Free Trade Agreement, Mercosur (comprising Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) and the Group of Three (Mexico, Venezuela and

Colombia) are forming a free trade mosaic that should converge to create continentwide free trade.

Likewise, through the framework of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, the Asia-Pacific basin becomes efficiently integrated.

The risk always exists, of course, that one or several of these groups will be tempted to resort to protectionist measures. It is thus important that the multilateral trading system be strong enough to prevent that. In this regard, the creation of the World Trade Organization represents a significant step forward.

In addition to managing an increasing number of members, the World Trade Organization will have to address inter-region-

al relationships. It will have to follow closely the processes of liberalization in each region, and identify ideas and methods that might be applicable at the multilateral level — or, when necessary, detect and prevent developments that could jeopardize the coexistence and convergence of trading principles.

All the APEC members gathered in Indonesia are fully committed to ratifying the Uruguay Round trade agreements in time for the World Trade Organization to take force on Jan. 1. I am thus confident that the results of the APEC summit will benefit the multilateral trading system and the world as a whole, constituting a building block, not a stumbling block, to freer trade.

© New Perspectives Quarterly.

The Mandate Has Moved Into Gingrich's Conservative House

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton remains president for foreign affairs, but the center of power in domestic affairs, both in voting strength and intellectual energy, has shifted from the White House to the putative speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich.

America's first elected half-term president has only himself, his wife and their political advisers to blame for this unprecedented power division.

When Mr. Gingrich sought to nationalize local elections by submitting a platform of clear, conservative promises, Mr. Clinton foolishly agreed to escalate the midterm elections into a stark choice between Reaganism and Clintonism.

He publicized Mr. Gingrich's "Contract With America," warred happily against it on the campaign trail, nuked it by misleading the elderly into fearing for their Social Security, and laid his leadership on the line. As a result, as the Chinese say, he lost the Mandate of Heaven.

Keeper of the voters' mandate is now Mr. Gingrich. Since the election, the future-shocking history teacher from Georgia has been forthright, at times eloquent, in articulating his policy goals to a much

wider audience. Counterproductively, he added a few ungracious and dated shots at the "counterculture" and media elite, which gave losers not still shell-shocked their chance to demonize him.

But consider why some of us think of him as Newt the Beut.

Not so long ago, the 435 House members were served by a staff of 3,000; today, aides and hangers-on have ballooned to 20,000, and are an integral part of the government-intrusion problem (the Congress makes regulations for idle hands). Mr. Gingrich has pledged to cut staff by one-third, and as speaker he will have the power to deliver; that example should induce the Senate to do the same.

He will also deliver in the House on term limits and a balanced-budget amendment, too, along with the line-item veto that will give the president greater power to break up costly legislative package deals. We shall see how many Democrats join Senator Robert Byrd, prince of pork, to thwart the will of the people.

That element of Newt's First 100 Days

will be aimed at restraining and disciplining the way Washington does political business. What about the way the federal government then helps the average family cope with modern social and economic life? The trick, according to Newtomics, is to let people keep more of what they earn to spend the way they want. But that's selfish, say liberals: what about compassion for the poor?

That takes us past the easy stuff, like health-insurance reform and tax fixes to encourage marriage and parents' support of children, to the hard part: welfare reform and — want a new long word? — disentitlementism.

The Clinton notion of welfare reform — a make-work requirement after a couple of years — is a far cry from what Mr. Gingrich and Senator Phil Gramm have in mind. They can show how welfare to the able-bodied has bred dependency, and they believe that the way to discourage unemployed single mothers from having more children is to make it unprofitable.

Does this mean allowing little kids to starve to provide a disincentive? That is where Newt starts muttering about orphanages, as if the nation is going to let

Oliver Twist in the wind. No; draconian threats may be needed to break the old patterns, but cooperation can find a way — none dare call it compromise — to quickly transform welfare to workfare.

Libertarian conservatives like me recoil at the intrusiveness in Newt's call for a "voluntary" school prayer amendment. He is being inconsistent on his bedrock principle of individual responsibility. If parents want to imbue their children with spiritual values — as more should — the parents should take the kids by the hand to Sunday School and not fob off that family duty on educators employed by local government.

But we don't have to agree with Newt down the line to admire the boldness of his futurism, the energy with which he mobilizes his forces and the joy he takes in upsetting the apple cart of power in the nation's capital.

The transfer is only temporary, of course. One of these days, a president will offer a competing vision of public support for personal freedom. Could even be Bill Clinton. But for now, the Congress proposes and the Congress disposes.

The New York Times.

Tread Carefully in Linking Workers' Rights to Trade and Lending

By Bimal Ghosh

GENEVA — The United States is in a predicament over the link between workers' rights and trade. Earlier this year Mickey Kantor, the chief U.S. trade negotiator, tried to place the issue on the agenda of the new World Trade Organization, successor to GATT, and won agreement to debate the issue. But political pressures forced the Clinton administration to drop workers' rights from its proposed fast-track negotiating authority for future trade negotiations.

It had already de-linked China's human rights performance from the annual U.S. renewal of most-favored-nation trade status. And after threatening Indonesia, on human rights grounds, with withdrawal of trade benefits, the administration chose to avoid a showdown in the run-up to Bill Clinton's visit to Indonesia for the meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

Meanwhile, Congress has passed a bill making observance of workers' rights a condition for lending by the World Bank and other multilateral financial institutions.

The ambivalence of the U.S. position is drawing fire at home. Abroad it is causing weariness among smaller nations, and contributing to uncertainties and tensions in the world trading system. If workers' rights are to be linked to trade, there should be a clear understanding of the scope and limits of such action.

Developing countries' low wages are often perceived as a sign of labor exploitation. (Nearly 100 years ago, the protectionist lobby in the United States raised a similar cry against the "pauper labor of Europe.") But wage levels vary between countries depending on several factors: the supply of labor relative to other resources, labor productivity

levels, and other circumstances. When Asian or Latin American countries export labor-intensive goods, relying on the comparative advantage of low-cost labor, they enhance world trade, and all countries benefit.

In Germany, the average hourly wage in manufacturing is \$24.90. In the United States and Japan, the comparable rates are \$16 to \$17. Are American and Japanese workers exploited? Regulatory measures cannot ensure uniform wage rates any more than they can equalize national incomes.

The fear that low-cost exports from labor-surplus countries could cost jobs in industrial countries is another source of confusion.

The developing countries' share of manufactured exports has risen, but it is still a small part of the industrial countries' imports.

America's trade with low-wage countries (where wages are less than half of those in the United States) equals only 3 percent of its gross domestic product. The main causes of unemployment in the industrial countries lie elsewhere.

After all, the world's output is not fixed. An increase in the output of Mexico, for example, does not automatically imply a fall in U.S. production. By opening new opportunities, trade allows both countries to expand production and employment, each in its own fields of specialization.

It is odd, in any case, to argue for workers' rights in developing countries on the ground that this would prevent job losses in industrial countries or enable those countries to recapture their competitive edge. The argument misses the main point of workers' rights. Worse, by allowing such arguments to influence the debate, the genuine defenders of

workers' rights play into the hands of trade protectionists and lose their credibility.

Workers' rights should be seen and identified in terms of a set of commonly accepted values and principles including freedom of association, abolition of forced labor, and protection of human life.

Flexibility is needed. For example, poor countries may be unable to afford the same level of safety and hygiene for their workers as rich ones. But human life should be universally valued and respected, and at least minimum standards maintained to protect life and limb in workplaces.

Many of these values and principles are enshrined in the conventions adopted by the International Labor Organization, although in case of infringement it has no power to apply sanctions.

The limits to trade leverage in promoting workers' rights also need to be fully grasped.

In developing countries, tradable goods (toys, textiles, carpets) are sometimes produced in extremely poor conditions. But the tradable sector in most of the developing world is only a small part of national production. Large numbers of workers eke out a living in unorganized or informal sectors that are largely unaffected by international trade. What about their rights?

If the workers' rights issue is raised exclusively in the context of trade, that can only strengthen the suspicion in developing countries that this is just another excuse by the industrial countries for job and market protection. By and large, those employed in the organized trade sector are among the better protected workers.

To say that to improve conditions in the trade sector will lift the

rest of the economy is wrong. It will more likely lead in the near term to further segmentation of the economy and heighten social tensions by widening disparities between groups of workers.

The pressures of surplus labor can also make it difficult to sustain preferential labor standards for trade-sector workers. Social progress will prove elusive.

There is nonetheless an important advantage in planning a broad-ranging discussion of the issue in the World Trade Organization; it can remove much of the confusion and demagoguery that now surround the issue. The International Labor Organization should also be actively involved.

The discussion should sharpen awareness about basic ILO rights

conventions and the constraints that impede their enforcement.

This in turn could bring into focus the urgent need for the international community, including funding agencies like the World Bank, to take a wide range of developmental actions — going beyond the trade sector.

Placing the promotion of workers' rights in a multilateral framework would reduce the temptation of powerful nations to use labor standards as an excuse for unilateral trade discrimination.

The writer, a former bureau director in the International Labor Organization, is a consultant to international organizations. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Czar Lies in State

ST. PETERSBURG — During the whole of today [Nov. 14] a dense crowd thronged the approaches to the fortress and passed through the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which lay in state the body of Alexander III. In accordance with custom, meals were served out to the poor. More than fifty thousand were fed with a cake soaked in fruit syrup and

held James Larkin, Irish agitator, and Benjamin Gitlow, formerly a Socialist Assemblyman from the Bronx, in \$15,000 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of criminal anarchy. Samuel A. Berger, Deputy Attorney General, said that under the ruling of Magistrate McAdoo, every one of the 7,500 Communists in the city of New York was subject to immediate prosecution.

1919: Reds Arrested

NEW YORK — [From our New York edition:] Branding the Communist party as a "thrust at the heart of America," and asserting that the revolutionary programme of the organization was designed to rally a Red Guard for the seizure of the government, William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate, yesterday [Nov. 14]

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Scoring one of the most one-sided naval victories of the war, a British naval squadron consisting of two cruisers and four destroyers surprised a German convoy off the southwest coast of Norway Sunday night [Nov. 12] and within a half hour had blown up or sunk nine of the eleven enemy vessels and driven one ashore. One Nazi vessel escaped.

International Herald Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1887
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

Richard McClean, Publisher & Chief Executive
John Vinocur, Executive Editor & Vice President

WALTER WELLS, News Editor • **SAMUEL A. BERGER, Managing Editor**
CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editor • **CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor**
ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • **JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor**
RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • **JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director**
JUANITA CASPARI, International Development Director • **ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director, Europe**

Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Sammons
Directeur Adjoint de la Publication: Katharine P. Dorsey

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 00. Fax: (1) 46 37 15 51. Adv.: 46 37 52 12. Internet: IHT@comonline

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Cantonment Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 432-7788. Fax: (65) 274-2384
Mgr. for Asia: Kati D. Kanyaghi, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 852-9222-1188. Fax: 852-9222-1190
Gr. Mgr. Germany: T. Schuler, Friedrichstr. 11, 10625 Frankfurt, Tel: 49-69 72 67 35. Fax: 49-69 72 67 30
Pres. U.S.: Michael Caspari, 880 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022. Tel: 212 752-3800. Fax: 212 752-3878
U.S. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2E, Tel: 071 436-4802. Fax: 071 436-2234
S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1994 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN 0244-4802

هيكنا من الامم

OPINION

Mideast Peace: An Envoy To Keep Up Momentum

By Flora Lewis

JERUSALEM — People are reeling under the emotional overload from alternating spasms of hope and anger provoked by recent events — massacre, murder, a peace treaty with Jordan, the Casablanca economic summit's vision of future prosperity.

So much has changed now that the "peace process" is truly engaged. But that shifts the focus to the hard and complex problems yet to be faced. There is a great deal more apprehension than euphoria among both Israelis and Palestinians as they look ahead, almost forgetting how far they have already come from habitual despair and intransigence.

Things have happened that were almost unimaginable a couple of years ago: Israeli representatives in Arab lands; Yasser Arafat installed in Gaza and looking to elections that will bring Palestinian autonomy and eventually, no doubt, the first Palestinian state. Even Syria's wily leader, Hafez Assad, has decided on peace, all involved have concluded, although he is still holding out and bargaining tough.

But people are not measuring achievements as they look at the uncertain way ahead. There is even some nostalgia for the psychologically easier times of absolute hostility, like some Westerners' nostalgia for the Cold War, when foe and friend were clearly labeled. Then the hardest questions did not have to be confronted, like the fate of Jewish settlements in territory to be ceded, the future of Jerusalem, Palestinian refugees. Those questions were insoluble and could be put aside. And yet the leaders, cannot afford to take their time. Israel will have elections within two years. The central issue will be whether its security can be rooted in peace, as Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin argues, or in sheer military strength eschewing concessions, as the opposition insists. Mr. Arafat is weakened, undermined by hard-liners who say he has become a lackey of Israel.

If either one loses power, his replacement is likely to be a much more difficult interlocutor for the other, probably unwilling to continue the tenuous exercise. Neither one has the sage, flexible personality of South Africa's Nelson Mandela or Frederik de Klerk, able to consider the other's needs as a part of his own for a larger, mutual purpose.

A thoughtful Israeli journalist who has watched it all closely said: "Victory always has a price. There was victory in war in 1967, and it took us a long time to understand

the price. Peace is a victory, too, but will Israelis understand that it, too, has a price, and be prepared for it?"

An incident at Dabsha in late October shook Israelis deeply, although it was little noticed abroad. Hezbollah fighters stormed an Israeli outpost in southern Lebanon, and the Israeli soldiers failed to counterattack. Two officers face court martial, charged with misconduct under fire.

There was a videotape of the engagement, later broadcast on Israeli television. It seemed to show that the ardor, the readiness to sacrifice that Israelis expect from their fighting forces, and which they consider the key to their defense, is draining away, passing to the attackers.

An article in The Jerusalem Post bitterly critical of Mr. Rabin asked if the army's capacity to fight was being sapped. It said: "Who can blame [the soldiers] for showing lack of morale and motivation in defending a shrinking homeland?"

Hannan Ashrawi, the former PLO spokeswoman, refused to join the new Palestinian authority because of its defects in negotiating and her determination not to be "used" in Mr. Arafat's personal political manipulation. She says she will concentrate on trying to build institutions of civil society as the essential base for democratization.

Otherwise, she believes, the Palestinians' fate is the "Arab trap" of a "corrupt, incompetent, authoritarian regime" or Islamist extremism. Still, after a long list of criticisms of all concerned — the PLO, the Israeli government, the United States — she concludes that the peace process "is irreversible."

No doubt it is. A watershed has been passed, but the way ahead is no less difficult than the one behind. The momentum needs constant reinforcement, and, as before, it will have to come from America. There is a need not just for occasional visits and beaming presidential ceremonies but constant high-level attention and discreet intervention.

President Bill Clinton, badly weakened now, cannot count himself in Camp David to produce a solution, as President Jimmy Carter did. Even if he could, the time isn't ripe. He should appoint a special Middle East representative, a high-profile, widely respected negotiator, to concentrate day after day both on the obstacles that come up and on the goal. "Irreversible" isn't enough. The pained movement to peace has to be kept going.

© Flora Lewis



'For too high-risk . . . Cancel his policy!'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Expecting a Gentle Scolding

I am certain that you will receive many letters condemning the British documentary producer who made "Hell's Angel: Mother Teresa" (People, Nov. 8). I am equally certain that you will hear nothing from her. She will simply read the headline, sigh, shake her head, and then laugh uproariously. That is the Mother Teresa I have worked with, known and loved for more than 14 years.

When I was in India for a U.S. corporation, I met her, worked every spare minute at a leper colony near Delhi, and grew quite close to her. I can claim neither fame nor power, but I am treated by her as she treats Her Britannic Majesty. Or, perhaps, Her Majesty is treated as I am by Mother. Therein may lie the rub.

Queens, kings, presidents, dictators, popes, powerful people neither attract nor interest her. Naturally, she is kind to all. She does not judge. When she sits with a destitute dying patient in India so that he can depart this world with much more dignity than he ever enjoyed in life, she does not evangelize or preach. She attempts to comfort, not convert Hindus, Muslims, animists, Protestants, atheists, wayward Britons. The destitute dying is of so much greater rank than a head of state.

When she bathes an AIDS patient it is with love and tears for his suffering, not for his lifestyle.

She does not approve of fundraising schemes and prohibits the collection of money in her name. For years, in response to my questions and concerns about funding,

she has said that God will provide. And He does, time and time again. She will not approve of this letter, and I can expect her scolding shortly. But even that she manages with love and compassion.

JAMES McEWEN DEWAR,
Hanoi.

The Reviewer's Fallibility

Regarding "The Pope Cheapens His Office" (Opinion, Nov. 1) by Colman McCarthy:

This is a cheap, shoddy shot at Pope John Paul II. Mr. McCarthy is entitled to his opinion, but to dogmatize it in judgmental infallibility is downright ridiculous. If not dishonest, his loaded "truths" defile the Pope's words, never intended as literature but as moral and ethical guidelines for humankind's survival.

WILLIAM GREENWAY,
Paris.

A Cloud Over India

Your coverage of the health crisis in India, following the outbreak of plague in Surat, was remarkable; better, in fact, than that of most Indian newspapers.

Most reporters have written about the garbage heaps in Indian cities, including New Delhi. But the fact is that the whole country has become a garbage dump. The air is highly polluted, transportation often does not exist, essential services like electricity, water and telephones are often nonexistent, civic authorities are unresponsive, the police are authoritarian, and many politicians are corrupt.

What a disgraceful state of affairs for this once-proud country.

AJIT S. GOPAL,
New Delhi.

Defining the U.S. Interest

Jeanne Kirkpatrick denies that there is a U.S. national interest in the Haiti venture ("What's This About Clinton Successes?" Opinion, Nov. 1). In my view, any contribution within the limits of U.S. power, expertise and dedication toward resolving any problem on this planet is in America's interest — just as forsaking such a contribution works to its detriment.

L. BODMER,
Zollikon, Switzerland.

Images of Geneva

Regarding "Geneva: Contemporary at Last" (Features, Nov. 5) by Alan Riding:

Describing the inauguration of Geneva's new Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art, the article states that persuading the city "to spend money on the arts has never been easy."

Considering that Geneva has 28 museums, 136 art galleries, an opera, numerous theaters, 65 libraries, 40 cinemas and more — thanks to the more than 200 million Swiss francs (\$155 million) spent every year by the city's public authorities and a large additional effort by the private sector — it looks like what Geneva really needs is to work on the way outsiders perceive it.

STEVEN BERNARD,
Geneva.

Somewhere in East Europe, Seeking an Honest Town

By Al Goodman

MADRID — My grandfather had a motto at his store and in his life: "Always be honest. Always be in good taste." I have often wondered what inspired him to set that lofty standard.

Presumably not New York, where Grandfather once lived; savvy New Yorkers have been known to stumble when it comes to honesty and

MEANWHILE

good taste. The same goes for the citizens of St. Louis, Missouri, where he eventually raised his family. That left his native village in Eastern Europe. Perhaps it was filled with people who were honest and in good taste.

I could hardly imagine such a town, being so strict follower myself of Grandfather's credo. Yet for years I have wanted to find his long-lost native village and probe it for truthfulness and grace.

Our family has long maintained that the mysterious village was in Hungary. That is, until the night before my flight to Budapest, when my father called urgently with a surprise. The town could really be in Slovakia, he said, or maybe the Czech Republic.

"So you actually might be Slovakian?" said my Spanish girlfriend, who knew my "Hungarian story" by heart.

We packed our suitcases in Madrid and landed in Budapest hours later. A friendly reporter there lent maps of Hungary and the former Czechoslovakia, but then had to rush off to cover the arrival of some newsworthy named Michael Jackson and Lisa Marie Presley.

While they attracted Budapest crowds, we pored over the maps. My girlfriend found a speck called Zborov (pop. 2,500) in northeastern Slovakia. It was a native village all right, not of my grandfather but of his wife, my grandmother.

Zborov's location led to a startling conclusion about the towns that my grandparents left a century ago. Both villages have been in three different countries since then — Hungary, then Czechoslovakia and now Slovakia. My grandfather's birthplace has changed names.

The problem was that I knew only the old name, Bartfeld, and it was not on the maps. However, a town called Bardejov had intriguing similarities. Like Bartfeld, it was in the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains, near a tourist resort and less than a day's ride by wagon from Grandmother's hamlet.

It was impossible to resist a peek at Bardejov.

The 250-kilometer (155-mile) trip from Budapest was uneventful except that it took 24 hours, and we did not go by wagon. Budapest rental cars were all booked, through no fault of Michael Jackson's. That left a quaint Hungarian train, an efficient Slovak bus and a crummy night's sleep at a faded, former Communist Party hotel in Slovakia.

Finally, in Bardejov (population 32,000), the mystery about Grandfather's town was solved just before a tremendous thunderstorm. An employee at the history museum explained that the place used to be called Bartfeld. Turns out it was the old Hungarian name.

Excitedly, I toured the former synagogue where my grandfather very likely prayed as a boy, walked the narrow streets that he surely knew, and saw birth records that list my ancestors. Then I remembered Grandfather's motto.

I searched the town for honesty and found no liars or tricksters. The locals smiled warmly at an American returning to his roots. Of course, it was hard to gauge true intentions because I had no idea what people were saying in Slovak.

It was easier to prove the motto's "good taste" component. Bardejov has gracefully restored its handsome medieval plaza of burgher homes painted in pastel colors and topped with red-shingled roofs. Unesco in 1986 was sufficiently impressed to cite Bardejov for its landmark beauty; that led to a slick tourist video.

The video features unexpected celebrities: the former U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle and Czech President Vaclav Havel. The statesmen were filmed in the town square while attending an international conference on security a few years ago.

The 25-minute video has a shocking flaw — my grandfather and his motto are not mentioned. After all these years, how could the town forget him? It was probably just an honest mistake.

The writer, who reports from Spain for CNN, contributed this essay to the International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

FISHER ISLAND. UNLIKE ANY COMMUNITY IN THE WORLD.

In 1925, William K. Vanderbilt II could have chosen anywhere in the world to create his elegant seaside winter estate suitable for hosting captains of industry, presidents, kings and princes.

He chose Fisher Island in Florida, overlooking the Gulf Stream, Biscayne Bay and the skylines of Miami and Miami Beach.

Three-quarters of a century later, Fisher Island has remained absolutely faithful to the original design and purpose William Vanderbilt envisioned for it.

In the last decade, the developers of Fisher Island have re-created the princely lifestyle that flourished on this historic, museum-quality estate.

Today, it offers an array of world-class amenities, including seaside golf, tennis on three surfaces, an international spa, magnificent beaches, fine restaurants, two deepwater marinas, shops and the ultimate in privacy and security. More than four hundred of the world's most prominent families from thirty-nine countries now live in splendid residences in Vanderbilt Style.

Fisher Island, Florida 33109 (305) 535-6071 / (800) 624-3251, Fax (305) 535-6008.

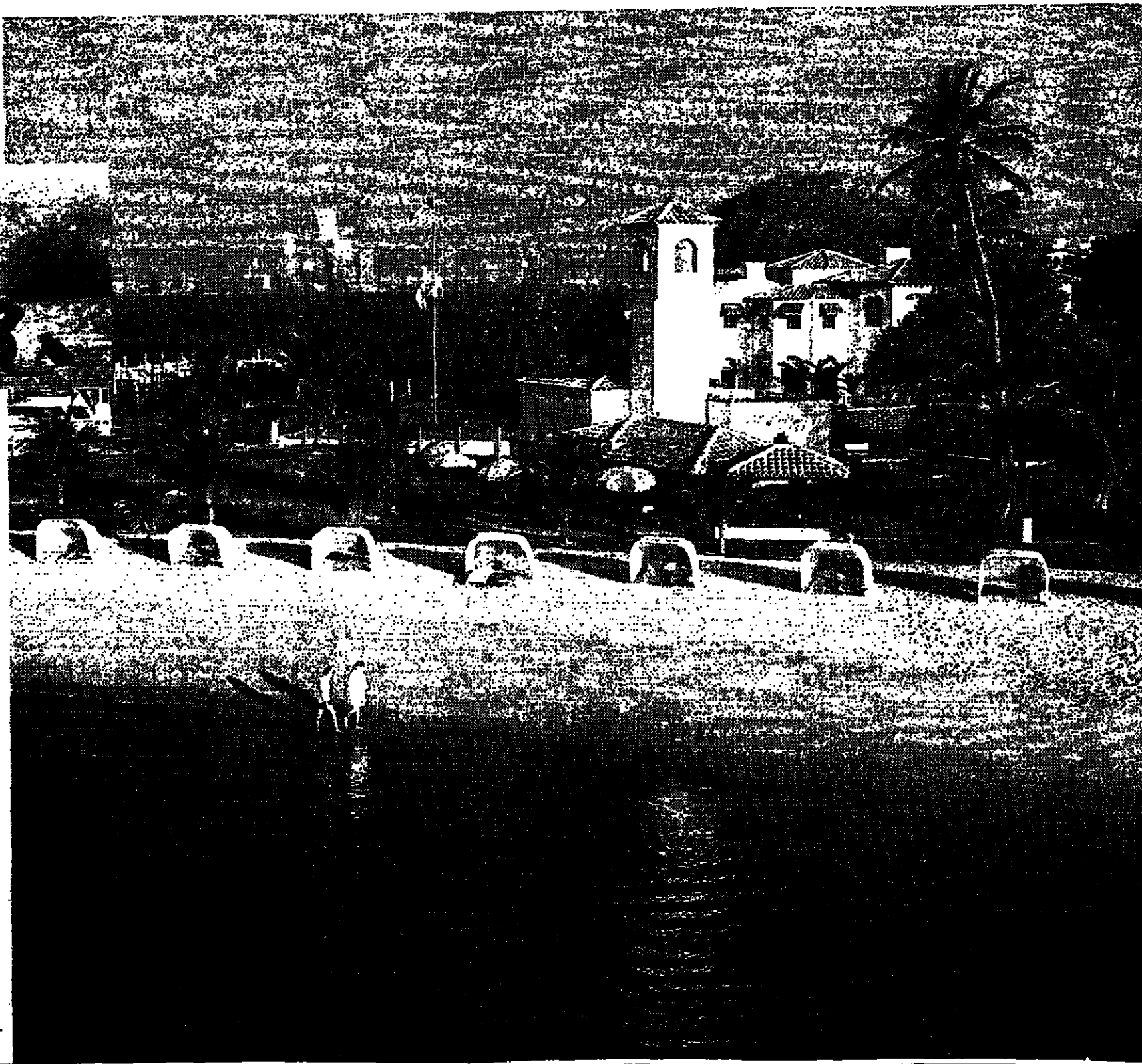
Your inquiry is welcomed and appreciated.



Unlike any community in the world

Residences from \$400,000 to \$4,000,000. Guests of residents are welcome to stay in selected Vanderbilt Era Guest Cottages and Seaside Villas, from \$425 to \$1,000 per night.

This project is registered with the New Jersey Real Estate Commission, NJREC, 994-711 to 716. Registration does not constitute an endorsement of the project. Obtain and read the New Jersey Public Offering Statement before signing anything. This is not an offering to any person in any state where such an offering may not lawfully be made. Equal Housing Opportunity.



From Zooties to Technos: Street Fashion's Subversive Edge

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

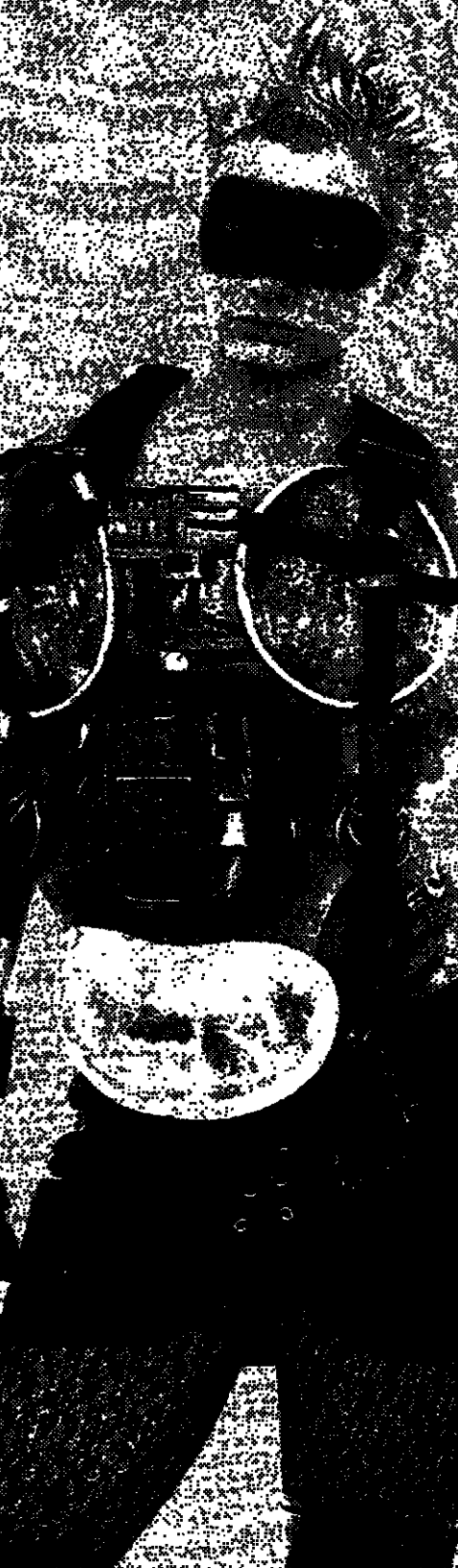
LONDON — It is half a century since the zoot suit tromboned its way into fashion on the backs of Harlem jazz musicians. Thirty years since the first style war was fought on British beaches between streamlined Mods and black-leather-clad Rockers. The hippies' Summer of Love was 25 years ago. Punk has come of age at 18.

To celebrate the middle age of street style — or maybe to mummify it — the Victoria and Albert Museum in London opens Wednesday the first exhibition devoted to the street and its ectoplasmic spread into high fashion. "From Sidewalk to Catwalk" (until Feb. 19) charts the rise of hip style that led to baseball caps and biker jackets on the runway at Chanel, and once nihilistic Punk reduced to designer safety pins by Zandra Rhodes in the 1970s and Gianni Versace in 1993. The show ends with the Supermarket of Style: a rag-bag of ragga, rap and glam-rock revival looks, most understood only by initiates, and giving a tribal identity to music cults — as street style so often does.

A book written in tandem with the exhibition by the social anthropologist Ted Polhemus is more revealing, and more comprehensive, about the phenomenon. "Streetstyle" (Thames and Hudson, London) opens with the trickle-down/bubble-up philosophy that fashion was once set by the designers and is now often absorbed by them from the street. But the real subject of the book is the essence of each group — some already caricatured like punk, hippie and grunge — others obscure. A few, like the rubber-wearing fetishists or "pervs" (short for pervers) or the weird "cyberpunks" (wearing everything but the kitchen microwave) seem decadent.

But, as Polhemus says, street style is not Chanel's homeboy chic — rapper jeans with a gilt-trimmed jacket. It is essentially subversive.

"Street style has an edge to it. It is rooted in rebellion," he says. Polhemus, 47, raised in a strict Methodist family in New Jersey, but 20 years an observer of the London club scene, says that he remembers the purchase of a black leather jacket as "significant for me, a powerful act," when such a garment was worn only on the wrong side of the tracks. In the V & A show, the blown-up image of Marlon Brando in a Perfecto jacket in the 1954 film "The Wild One" encapsulates the image of the outsider, even now that the leather blouson is the stuff of suburban Sundays.



WHERE did street style come from? It is a mirror image of a 20th-century world in which the social pecking order was challenged and ultimately smashed. A chart shows the complex family tree of beatniks and rockabillys, teds and technos, glam and grunge.

Style tribes divide into those who dress up — socially disenfranchised African- and Hispanic-Americans in the 1940s creating the flamboyant zoot suit — just as rappers in current times flaunt exterior symbols of wealth. The colorful clothes of Rastafarians, "rude boys" and "raggamuffins" all trace their roots back to Jamaica.

Middle-class kids tend to dress down: The hippies rejected both the decorous dress of their parents' generation and the space age futurism of the 1960s (which is back as the plastic and vinyl clothes of today's technos).

The overwhelming contribution of black culture to street style could have been better explored. The exhibition, according to Amy de la Haye, assistant curator of 20th-century dress, concentrates on Britain, a major source of street style since the 1960s. As well as the Mods, Rockers, skinheads, hippies and Punks — all hyped and traduced by media attention — the show includes lesser-known subcultures like Northern Soul (which gave the fashion world "baggies") the ghoulies "Goths" and Asian Bhangra.

DE la Haye says it is significant that 90 percent of the display is from the V & A's collection, after a recent radical decision to invest in street looks. "The museum has always focused on design that led," she says. "It became important to collect what was authentic."

Designers have contributed their upscale versions: Yves Saint Laurent's beatnik inspiration; Chanel's sequined surfer suit; rich-hippie interpretations by Moschino or Dolce & Gabbana. The street garments have explanatory labels describing their significance to the wearer. The show includes rare pieces: a Teddy boy drape suit, a neo-Edwardian look in the 1950s.

Everything now seems to relate to a previous trend. So is street style at the end of the fashion road?

At left, the author Ted Polhemus at Victoria and Albert show, followed by, from left: a London "rude boy" in 1980; a Teddy boy; cyberpunk Donna Nolan; Versace's 1993 take on Punk, and Chanel's 1993 homeboy look.

"In a sense our whole culture is over — all this nostalgia, all this looking back," says Polhemus. "Young people today are nostalgic. When we were growing up, the last thing we wanted was to look back."

Polhemus describes his own experience as a hippie (his picture with drooping hair and squaw headband graces the book). He recalls the shock of Punk when Vivienne Westwood and her Svengali, Malcolm McLaren, appeared with him at a lecture at the Institute of Contemporary Arts in the 1970s.

Punk remains the most vivid and shocking emblem of street style. It grew, as all rebellions have, out of the stolid *bourgeoisement* of style and the need for a younger generation to thumb its noses at society. Grunge similarly unsettled sleek 1980s fashion and was also rooted in no-hope despair with the system. In both cases, there is something unsettling about high-fashion takes on trash-can fashion.

"From the perspective of a kid in South Bronx or Brixton with no job prospects, it is rather insulting to have clothes ripped off his back," says Polhemus, who would like to see those designers influenced by the street giving employment in their studios to raw wannabe designers.

Yet Punk, he believes, has contributed the most to mainstream fashion, by insinuating that anything can be thrown together and that the clash makes music, if not harmony. We now call someone who wears a head-to-toe designer outfit a "fashion victim," whereas in previous eras a well-orchestrated ensemble was the aspiration. Only the poor were reduced to wearing a mishmash of clothes.

The idea of dipping into the past, recycling and borrowing haphazardly from different eras and styles, is not just confined to fashion. Postmodernism in the arts reflects exactly the same concepts. But Polhemus still rates Punk as a seminal fashion movement and one from which everything since is just the aftermath.

"I feel quite strongly, Punk to me is like the Surrealists — once Duchamp had exhibited a urinal with his name on it, what was the point of Pop Art?" he says. "Postmodernism is not about art or clothing; it is about a state of mind."

Street fashion is also about reverting to tribalism. Fashion at the end of the century has become a life raft in a hostile society, an image to cling to in a disintegrating world, a fashion family to belong to, a tribal imperative. Margaret Thatcher's infamous credo could apply equally to style: "Today there is no such thing as society. There are just individuals and their families."

In Bangkok,
business
women know
their place.

THE LANDMARK
OF BANGKOK

138 Sukhumvit Rd., Bangkok 10110, Thailand.
Fax (662) 253 4259 Tel (662) 254 0404

The Landmark of London is the Royal Lancaster Hotel

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED MARKETPLACE

- Monday
International Conferences and Seminars
- Tuesday
Education Directory
- Wednesday
Business Message Center
- Thursday
International Recruitment
- Friday
Real Estate Marketplace, Holidays and Travel
- Saturday
Arts and Antiques

Plus over 300 headings in International Classified
Monday through Saturday
For further information, contact Philip Orma in Paris:
Tel: (33-1) 46 37 94 74 - Fax: (33-1) 46 37 52 12

Herald Tribune

CHESS

By Robert Byrne
GARRY KASPAROV beat
Alexei Shirov in the
grandmaster Credit Suisse
Masters Tournament.

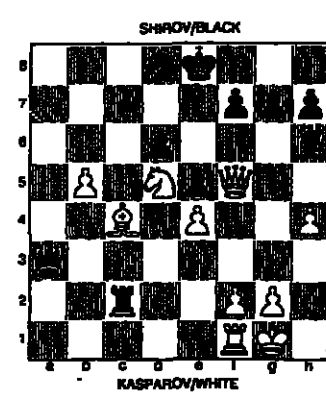
Nowadays it is rare to see a game take the course of the old Sicilian Four Knights Variation with 6 Nc6 b7 7 Nc5 Nc6 8 Nc4. Most people are convinced that 8...Qc7 9 f4 Qb6 10 e4 Nc3 11 Qd3 Nf5 12 g4 Nd4 13 b3 Bb7 gives Black fully sufficient counterplay. Accordingly, the play usually takes a turn into the Pelican Variation with 6 Ndb5 d6 7 Bf4 e5 8 Bg5 a6 9 Na3 b5.

In a sprinkling of current games, 13 Bd3 has been tried and also 13 Nc2 Nb8 14 g3, neither one producing success.

but Kasparov goes right for his plan with 13 Nc2 Nb8 14 e4, forcing the disruption of the black queenside pawn formation with 14...ba 15 Ra4. This is not uncommon in this general type of position, but after 15...Nd7 16 Rb4! Nc5, it was remarkable that Kasparov could sacrifice rook for bishop with 17 Rb7! Nb7. Normally, it takes at least a minor piece plus a pawn to compensate for a rook.

Maybe Shirov thought that his line ending in 26...Qa7 would amount to the same thing, but it did not. After 27 Nd7, defense by 27...Ra8 would have been defeated by 28 Ne7 Kh8 29 Qf7! Rd3 30 Nf8! Qa2 31 Ne6 d5 32 Nf5 Nd6 33 Nd6 Qa7 34 Ne7 Rg8 35 Qd5!

Moreover, 27...Re8 28 Bc4 Nd8 29 Nf6! g3 30 Qg4 Kb8 31 Nf6 Rf8 32 Qf5 Kc7 33 Qh7 Kf6 34 Qh6 Ke7 35 Qg5 f6 36 Qd2 is lost for Black. Shirov must have seen this, too, because he gave back rook for



Position after 31...Re2

minor piece with 27...Nd8. After 28 Nf8 Rf8 29 b5, Kasparov had a powerful positional advantage with even material.

Kasparov's 30 Qf5! looked toward 30...Qd3 31 Qd7 g5 32 Qd8 Kg7 33 Qf6 Kc8 34 Qd6 with an overwhelming position.

On 31...Re2, Kasparov bored in with 32 Qh7, going ahead in material for the first time.

Shirov kept playing with 32...Rc4 and dropped rook for knight after 33 Qg8 Kd7 34 Nb6 Ke7 35 Nc4.

After 38 Ne3, Kasparov had rook and pawn for bishop in a beautifully integrated position. Shirov gave up.

SICILIAN DEFENSE
White: Kasparov Black: Shirov
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 Qc7 6 Bg5 Bb7 7 Bf4 Qb6 8 Qd3 Nf5 9 g4 Nd4 10 b3 Bb7 11 Qd3 Nf5 12 g4 Nd4 13 b3 Bb7 14 e4 Nc3 15 Qd3 Nf5 16 Rb4! Nc5 17 Rb7! Nb7 18 Rb5 d6 19 Na3 b5 20 Bf4 e5 21 Bg5 a6 22 Nc2 Nb8 23 Nc5 Nc6 24 Qf5! Qd3 25 Qd7 g5 26 Qd8 Kg7 27 Qf6 Kc8 28 Qd6 29 b5 30 Qf5! Qd3 31 Qd7 g5 32 Qd8 Kg7 33 Qf6 Kc8 34 Qd6 35 Qd5! 36 Qd2 37 Rf8 38 Ne3 39 Nf6! g3 40 Qg4 Kb8 41 Nf6 Rf8 42 Qf5 Kc7 43 Qh7 Kf6 44 Qh6 Ke7 45 Qg5 f6 46 Qd2 47 Rb7 Nb7 48 Rb5 d6 49 Na3 b5 50 Bf4 e5 51 Bg5 a6 52 Nc2 Nb8 53 Nc5 Nc6 54 Qf5! Qd3 55 Qd7 g5 56 Qd8 Kg7 57 Qf6 Kc8 58 Qd6 59 b5 60 Qf5! Qd3 61 Qd7 g5 62 Qd8 Kg7 63 Qf6 Kc8 64 Qd6 65 Qd5! 66 Qd2 67 Rf8 68 Ne3 69 Nf6! g3 70 Qg4 Kb8 71 Nf6 Rf8 72 Qf5 Kc7 73 Qh7 Kf6 74 Qh6 Ke7 75 Qg5 f6 76 Qd2 77 Rb7 Nb7 78 Rb5 d6 79 Na3 b5 80 Bf4 e5 81 Bg5 a6 82 Nc2 Nb8 83 Nc5 Nc6 84 Qf5! Qd3 85 Qd7 g5 86 Qd8 Kg7 87 Qf6 Kc8 88 Qd6 89 b5 90 Qf5! Qd3 91 Qd7 g5 92 Qd8 Kg7 93 Qf6 Kc8 94 Qd6 95 Qd5! 96 Qd2 97 Rf8 98 Ne3 99 Nf6! g3 100 Qg4 Kb8 101 Nf6 Rf8 102 Qf5 Kc7 103 Qh7 Kf6 104 Qh6 Ke7 105 Qg5 f6 106 Qd2 107 Rb7 Nb7 108 Rb5 d6 109 Na3 b5 110 Bf4 e5 111 Bg5 a6 112 Nc2 Nb8 113 Nc5 Nc6 114 Qf5! Qd3 115 Qd7 g5 116 Qd8 Kg7 117 Qf6 Kc8 118 Qd6 119 b5 120 Qf5! Qd3 121 Qd7 g5 122 Qd8 Kg7 123 Qf6 Kc8 124 Qd6 125 Qd5! 126 Qd2 127 Rf8 128 Ne3 129 Nf6! g3 130 Qg4 Kb8 131 Nf6 Rf8 132 Qf5 Kc7 133 Qh7 Kf6 134 Qh6 Ke7 135 Qg5 f6 136 Qd2 137 Rb7 Nb7 138 Rb5 d6 139 Na3 b5 140 Bf4 e5 141 Bg5 a6 142 Nc2 Nb8 143 Nc5 Nc6 144 Qf5! Qd3 145 Qd7 g5 146 Qd8 Kg7 147 Qf6 Kc8 148 Qd6 149 b5 150 Qf5! Qd3 151 Qd7 g5 152 Qd8 Kg7 153 Qf6 Kc8 154 Qd6 155 Qd5! 156 Qd2 157 Rf8 158 Ne3 159 Nf6! g3 160 Qg4 Kb8 161 Nf6 Rf8 162 Qf5 Kc7 163 Qh7 Kf6 164 Qh6 Ke7 165 Qg5 f6 166 Qd2 167 Rb7 Nb7 168 Rb5 d6 169 Na3 b5 170 Bf4 e5 171 Bg5 a6 172 Nc2 Nb8 173 Nc5 Nc6 174 Qf5! Qd3 175 Qd7 g5 176 Qd8 Kg7 177 Qf6 Kc8 178 Qd6 179 b5 180 Qf5! Qd3 181 Qd7 g5 182 Qd8 Kg7 183 Qf6 Kc8 184 Qd6 185 Qd5! 186 Qd2 187 Rf8 188 Ne3 189 Nf6! g3 190 Qg4 Kb8 191 Nf6 Rf8 192 Qf5 Kc7 193 Qh7 Kf6 194 Qh6 Ke7 195 Qg5 f6 196 Qd2 197 Rb7 Nb7 198 Rb5 d6 199 Na3 b5 200 Bf4 e5 201 Bg5 a6 202 Nc2 Nb8 203 Nc5 Nc6 204 Qf5! Qd3 205 Qd7 g5 206 Qd8 Kg7 207 Qf6 Kc8 208 Qd6 209 b5 210 Qf5! Qd3 211 Qd7 g5 212 Qd8 Kg7 213 Qf6 Kc8 214 Qd6 215 Qd5! 216 Qd2 217 Rf8 218 Ne3 219 Nf6! g3 220 Qg4 Kb8 221 Nf6 Rf8 222 Qf5 Kc7 223 Qh7 Kf6 224 Qh6 Ke7 225 Qg5 f6 226 Qd2 227 Rb7 Nb7 228 Rb5 d6 229 Na3 b5 230 Bf4 e5 231 Bg5 a6 232 Nc2 Nb8 233 Nc5 Nc6 234 Qf5! Qd3 235 Qd7 g5 236 Qd8 Kg7 237 Qf6 Kc8 238 Qd6 239 b5 240 Qf5! Qd3 241 Qd7 g5 242 Qd8 Kg7 243 Qf6 Kc8 244 Qd6 245 Qd5! 246 Qd2 247 Rf8 248 Ne3 249 Nf6! g3 250 Qg4 Kb8 251 Nf6 Rf8 252 Qf5 Kc7 253 Qh7 Kf6 254 Qh6 Ke7 255 Qg5 f6 256 Qd2 257 Rb7 Nb7 258 Rb5 d6 259 Na3 b5 260 Bf4 e5 261 Bg5 a6 262 Nc2 Nb8 263 Nc5 Nc6 264 Qf5! Qd3 265 Qd7 g5 266 Qd8 Kg7 267 Qf6 Kc8 268 Qd6 269 b5 270 Qf5! Qd3 271 Qd7 g5 272 Qd8 Kg7 273 Qf6 Kc8 274 Qd6 275 Qd5! 276 Qd2 277 Rf8 278 Ne3 279 Nf6! g3 280 Qg4 Kb8 281 Nf6 Rf8 282 Qf5 Kc7 283 Qh7 Kf6 284 Qh6 Ke7 285 Qg5 f6 286 Qd2 287 Rb7 Nb7 288 Rb5 d6 289 Na3 b5 290 Bf4 e5 291 Bg5 a6 292 Nc2 Nb8 293 Nc5 Nc6 294 Qf5! Qd3 295 Qd7 g5 296 Qd8 Kg7 297 Qf6 Kc8 298 Qd6 299 b5 300 Qf5! Qd3 301 Qd7 g5 302 Qd8 Kg7 303 Qf6 Kc8 304 Qd6 305 Qd5! 306 Qd2 307 Rf8 308 Ne3 309 Nf6! g3 310 Qg4 Kb8 311 Nf6 Rf8 312 Qf5 Kc7 313 Qh7 Kf6 314 Qh6 Ke7 315 Qg5 f6 316 Qd2 317 Rb7 Nb7 318 Rb5 d6 319 Na3 b5 320 Bf4 e5 321 Bg5 a6 322 Nc2 Nb8 323 Nc5 Nc6 324 Qf5! Qd3 325 Qd7 g5 326 Qd8 Kg7 327 Qf6 Kc8 328 Qd6 329 b5 330 Qf5! Qd3 331 Qd7 g5 332 Qd8 Kg7 333 Qf6 Kc8 334 Qd6 335 Qd5! 336 Qd2 337 Rf8 338 Ne3 339 Nf6! g3 340 Qg4 Kb8 341 Nf6 Rf8 342 Qf5 Kc7 343 Qh7 Kf6 344 Qh6 Ke7 345 Qg5 f6 346 Qd2 347 Rb7 Nb7 348 Rb5 d6 349 Na3 b5 350 Bf4 e5 351 Bg5 a6 352 Nc2 Nb8 353 Nc5 Nc6 354 Qf5! Qd3 355 Qd7 g5 356 Qd8 Kg7 357 Qf6 Kc8 358 Qd6 359 b5 360 Qf5! Qd3 361 Qd7 g5 362 Qd8 Kg7 363 Qf6 Kc8 364 Qd6 365 Qd5! 366 Qd2 367 Rf8 368 Ne3 369 Nf6! g3 370 Qg4 Kb8 371 Nf6 Rf8 372 Qf5 Kc7 373 Qh7 Kf6 374 Qh6 Ke7 375 Qg5 f6 376 Qd2 377 Rb7 Nb7 378 Rb5 d6 379 Na3 b5 380 Bf4 e5 381 Bg5 a6 382 Nc2 Nb8 383 Nc5 Nc6 384 Qf5! Qd3 385 Qd7 g5 386 Qd8 Kg7 387 Qf6 Kc8 388 Qd6 389 b5 390 Qf5! Qd3 391 Qd7 g5 392 Qd8 Kg7 393 Qf6 Kc8 394 Qd6 395 Qd5! 396 Qd2 397 Rf8 398 Ne3 399 Nf6! g3 400 Qg4 Kb8 401 Nf6 Rf8 402 Qf5 Kc7 403 Qh7 Kf6 404 Qh6 Ke7 405 Qg5 f6 406 Qd2 407 Rb7 Nb7 408 Rb5 d6 409 Na3 b5 410 Bf4 e5 411 Bg5 a6 412 Nc2 Nb8 413 Nc5 Nc6 414 Qf5! Qd3 415 Qd7 g5 416 Qd8 Kg7 417 Qf6 Kc8 418 Qd6 419 b5 420 Qf5! Qd3 421 Qd7 g5 422 Qd8 Kg7 423 Qf6 Kc8 424 Qd6 425 Qd5! 426 Qd2 427 Rf8 428 Ne3 429 Nf6! g3 430 Qg4 Kb8 431 Nf6 Rf8 432 Qf5 Kc7 433 Qh7 Kf6 434 Qh6 Ke7 435 Qg5 f6 436 Qd2 437 Rb7 Nb7 438 Rb5 d6 439 Na3 b5 440 Bf4 e5 441 Bg5 a6 442 Nc2 Nb8 443 Nc5 Nc6 444 Qf5! Qd3 445 Qd7 g5 446 Qd8 Kg7 447 Qf6 Kc8 448 Qd6 449 b5 450 Qf5! Qd3 451 Qd7 g5 452 Qd8 Kg7 453 Qf6 Kc8 454 Qd6 455 Qd5! 456 Qd2 457 Rf8 458 Ne3 459 Nf6! g3 460 Qg4 Kb8 461 Nf6 Rf8 462 Qf5 Kc7 463 Qh7 Kf6 464 Qh6 Ke7 465 Qg5 f6 466 Qd2 467 Rb7 Nb7 468 Rb5 d6 469 Na3 b5 470 Bf4 e5 471 Bg5 a6 472 Nc2 Nb8 473 Nc5 Nc6 474 Qf5! Qd3 475 Qd7 g5 476 Qd8 Kg7 477 Qf6 Kc8 478 Qd6 479 b5 480 Qf5! Qd3 481 Qd7 g5 482 Qd8 Kg7 483 Qf6 Kc8 484 Qd6 485 Qd5! 486 Qd2 487 Rf8 488 Ne3 489 Nf6! g3 490 Qg4 Kb8 491 Nf6 Rf8 492 Qf5 Kc7 493 Qh7 Kf6 494 Qh6 Ke7 495 Qg5 f6 496 Qd2 497 Rb7 Nb7 498 Rb5 d6 499 Na3 b5 500 Bf4 e5 501 Bg5 a6 502 Nc2 Nb8 503 Nc5 Nc6 504 Qf5! Qd3 505 Qd7 g5 506 Qd8 Kg7 507 Qf6 Kc8 508 Qd6 509 b5 510 Qf5! Qd3 511 Qd7 g5 512 Qd8 Kg7 513 Qf6 Kc8 514 Qd6 515 Qd5! 516 Qd2 517 Rf8 518 Ne3 519 Nf6! g3 520 Qg4 Kb8 521 Nf6 Rf8 522 Qf5 Kc7 523 Qh7 Kf6 524 Qh6 Ke7 525 Qg5 f6 526 Qd2 527 Rb7 Nb7 528 Rb5 d6 529 Na3 b5 530 Bf4 e5 531 Bg5 a6 532 Nc2 Nb8 533 Nc5 Nc6 534 Qf5! Qd3 535 Qd7 g5 536 Qd8 Kg7 537 Qf6 Kc8 538 Qd6 539 b5 540 Qf5! Qd3 541 Qd7 g5 542 Qd8 Kg7 543 Qf6 Kc8 544 Qd6 545 Qd5! 546 Qd2 547 Rf8 548 Ne3 549 Nf6! g3 550 Qg4 Kb8 551 Nf6 Rf8 552 Qf5 Kc7 553 Qh7 Kf6 554 Qh6 Ke7 555 Qg5 f6 556 Qd2 557 Rb7 Nb7 558 Rb5 d6 559 Na3 b5 560 Bf4 e5 561 Bg5 a6 562 Nc2 Nb8 563 Nc5 Nc6 564 Qf5! Qd3 565 Qd7 g5 566 Qd8 Kg7 567 Qf6 Kc8 568 Qd6 569 b5 570 Qf5! Qd3 571 Qd7 g5 572 Qd8 Kg7 573 Qf6 Kc8 574 Qd6 575 Qd5! 576 Qd2 577 Rf8 578 Ne3 579 Nf6! g3 580 Qg4 Kb8 581 Nf6 Rf8 582 Qf5 Kc7 583 Qh7 Kf6 584 Qh6 Ke7 585 Qg5 f6 586 Qd2 587 Rb7 Nb7 588 Rb5 d6 589 Na3 b5 590 Bf4 e5 591 Bg5 a6 592 Nc2 Nb8 593 Nc5 Nc6 594 Qf5! Qd3 595 Qd7 g5 596 Qd8 Kg7 597 Qf6 Kc8 598 Qd6 599 b5 600 Qf5! Qd3 601 Qd7 g5 602 Qd8 Kg7 603 Qf6 Kc8 604 Qd6 605 Qd5! 606 Qd2 607 Rf8 608 Ne3 609 Nf6! g3 610 Qg4 Kb8 611 Nf6 Rf8 612 Qf5 Kc7 613 Qh7 Kf6 614 Qh6 Ke7 615 Qg5 f6 616 Qd2 617 Rb7 Nb7 618 Rb5 d6 619 Na3 b5 620 Bf4 e5 621 Bg5 a6 622 Nc2 Nb8 623 Nc5 Nc6 624 Qf5! Qd3 625 Qd7 g5 626 Qd8 Kg7 627 Qf6 Kc8 628 Qd6 629 b5 630 Qf5! Qd3 631 Qd7 g5 632 Qd8 Kg7 633 Qf6 Kc8 634 Qd6 635 Qd5! 636 Qd2 637 Rf8 638 Ne3 639 Nf6! g3 640 Qg4 Kb8 641 Nf6 Rf8 642 Qf5 Kc7 643 Qh7 Kf6 644 Qh6 Ke7 645 Qg5 f6 646 Qd2 647 Rb7 Nb7 648 Rb5 d6 649 Na3 b5 650 Bf4 e5 651 Bg5 a6 652 Nc2 Nb8 653 Nc5 Nc6 654 Qf5! Qd3 655 Qd7 g5 656 Qd8 Kg7 657 Qf6 Kc8 658 Qd6 659 b5 660 Qf5! Qd3 661 Qd7 g5 662 Qd8 Kg7 663 Qf6 Kc8 664 Qd6 665 Qd5! 666 Qd2 667 Rf8 668 Ne3 669 Nf6! g3 670 Qg4 Kb8 671 Nf6 Rf8 672 Qf5 Kc7 673 Qh7 Kf6 674 Qh6 Ke7 675 Qg5 f6 676 Qd2 677 Rb7 Nb7 678 Rb5 d6 679 Na3 b5 680 Bf4 e5 681 Bg5 a6 682 Nc2 Nb8 683 Nc5 Nc6 684 Qf5! Qd3 685 Qd7 g5 686 Qd8 Kg7 687 Qf6 Kc8 688 Qd6 689 b5 690 Qf5! Qd3 691 Qd7 g5 692 Qd8 Kg7 693 Qf6 Kc8 694 Qd6 695 Qd5! 696 Qd2 697 Rf8 698 Ne3 699 Nf6! g3 700 Qg4 Kb8 701 Nf6 Rf8 702 Qf5 Kc7 703 Qh7 Kf6 704 Qh6 Ke7 705 Qg5 f6 706 Qd2 707 Rb7 Nb7 708 Rb5 d6 709 Na3 b5 710 Bf4 e5 711 Bg5 a6 712 Nc2 Nb8 713 Nc5 Nc6 714 Qf5! Qd3 715 Qd7 g5 716 Qd8 Kg7 717 Qf6 Kc8 718 Qd6 719 b5 720 Qf5! Qd3 721 Qd7 g5 722 Qd8 Kg7 723 Qf6 Kc8 724 Qd6 725 Qd5! 726 Qd2 727 Rf8 728 Ne3 729 Nf6! g3 730 Qg4 Kb8 731 Nf6 Rf8 732 Qf5 Kc7 733 Qh7 Kf6 734 Qh6 Ke7 735 Qg5 f6 736 Qd2 737 Rb7 Nb7 738 Rb5 d6 739 Na3 b5 740 Bf4 e5 741 Bg5 a6 742 Nc2 Nb8 743 Nc5 Nc6 744 Qf5! Qd3 745 Qd7 g5 746 Qd8 Kg7 747 Qf6 Kc8 748 Qd6 749 b5 750 Qf5! Qd3 751 Qd7 g5 752 Qd8 Kg7 753 Qf6 Kc8 754 Qd6 755 Qd5! 756 Qd2 757 Rf8 758 Ne3 759 Nf6! g3 760 Qg4 Kb8 761 Nf6 Rf8 762 Qf5 Kc7 763 Qh7 Kf6 764 Qh6 Ke7 765 Qg5 f6 766 Qd2 767 Rb7 Nb7 768 Rb5 d6 769 Na3 b5 770 Bf4 e5 771 Bg5 a6 772 Nc2 Nb8 773 Nc5 Nc6 774 Qf5! Qd3 775 Qd7 g5 776 Qd8 Kg7 777 Qf6 Kc8 778 Qd6 779 b5 780 Qf5! Qd3 781 Qd7 g5 782 Qd8 Kg7 783 Qf6 Kc8 784 Qd6 785 Qd5! 786 Qd2 787 Rf8 788 Ne3 789 Nf6! g3 790 Qg4 Kb8 791 Nf6 Rf8 792 Qf5 Kc7 793 Qh7 Kf6 794 Qh6 Ke7 795 Qg5 f6 796 Qd2 797 Rb7 Nb7 798 Rb5 d6 799 Na3 b5 800 Bf4 e5 801 Bg5 a6 802 Nc2 Nb8 803 Nc5 Nc6 804 Qf5! Qd3 805 Qd7 g5 806 Qd8 Kg7 807 Qf6 Kc8 808 Qd6 809 b5 810 Qf5! Qd3 811 Qd7 g5 812 Qd8 Kg7 813 Qf6 Kc8 814 Qd6 815 Qd5! 816 Qd2 817 Rf8 818 Ne3 819 Nf6! g3 820 Qg4 Kb8 821 Nf6 Rf8 822 Qf5 Kc7 823 Qh7 Kf6 824 Qh6 Ke7 825 Qg5 f6 826 Qd2 827 Rb7 Nb7 828 Rb5 d6 829 Na3 b5 830 Bf4 e5 831 Bg5 a6 832 Nc2 Nb8 833 Nc5 Nc6 834 Qf5! Qd3 835 Qd7 g5 836 Qd8 Kg7 837 Qf6 Kc8 838 Qd6 839 b5 840 Qf5! Qd3 841 Qd7 g5 842 Qd8 Kg7 843 Qf6 Kc8 844 Qd6 845 Qd5! 846 Qd2 847 Rf8 848 Ne3 849 Nf6! g3 850 Qg4 Kb8 851 Nf6 Rf8 852 Qf5 Kc7 853 Qh7 Kf6 854 Qh6 Ke

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt
DAX

1993 1994

London
FTSE 100 Index

1993 1994

Paris
CAC 40

1993 1994

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Fri. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	408.82	407.95	-0.20
Brussels	SIX Index	2,189.55	2,171.49	-0.87
Frankfurt	DAX	2,088.35	2,079.35	-0.55
Frankfurt	FRZ	786.73	782.35	-0.53
Ireland	HEX	4,901.47	4,851.24	-1.02
London	Financial Times 30	2,361.50	2,354.20	-0.31
London	FTSE 100	3,095.35	3,075.80	-0.63
Madrid	General Index	500.24	498.55	-0.55
Milan	MIBTEL	10,254	10,201	-0.52
Paris	CAC 40	1,841.88	1,838.35	-0.57
Stockholm	Akersvaerden	1,813.25	1,814.94	+0.21
Vienna	Stock Index	619.21	621.91	+0.44
Zurich	S&S	917.81	918.53	+0.21

Financial World Daily

Very briefly:

- **British Sky Broadcasting Group PLC** will sell 343 million shares at between 233 pence (\$3.72) and 268 pence each on the London Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange beginning Dec. 15. The exact offer price will be announced Dec. 8.
- **Michelin SCA** of France said sales for the first nine months rose 7 percent to 49.62 billion francs (\$9.4 billion).
- **LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA** of France said third-quarter sales rose 12 percent to 6.77 billion francs. Sales in the first nine months rose 16 percent to 18.77 billion francs.
- **Olivetti SPA** and **Digital Equipment Corp.** received approval from the European Commission to cooperate in the field of reduced instruction-set computer products.
- **Eurotunnel PLC**, which operates the rail tunnel beneath the English Channel, said third-quarter sales totaled \$3.99 million, compared with £2.30 million in the second quarter. For the first nine months, sales totaled £5.26 million.
- **L'Oréal SA** of France said third-quarter revenue rose to 12.75 francs from 9.41 billion a year ago. For the first nine months, sales rose 15 percent to 30.1 billion francs.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Steel PLC said Monday that increased demand and higher selling prices helped lift pretax profit almost sixfold in the half-year ended Sept. 30.

Profit climbed to £159 million (\$254 million) on sales of £2.8 billion. A year earlier, Britain's largest steelmaker had a pretax profit of £27 million on sales of £2.5 billion.

The results were at the top end of analysts' expectations.

The chairman and chief executive, Brian Moffat, said: "The improvement in U.K. steel demand in the latter part of our last financial year has continued in this first half-year, and the emerging recovery in mainland Europe has strengthened."

Sales in Britain rose almost 10 percent; in Europe and the rest of the world, sales jumped 1 percent.

Prospects for the second half are "encouraging," the company said, with demand in Britain and Europe expected to grow percent this year.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

As regular readers you tell us that not only do you spend 30 enjoyable minutes with your paper, but also you don't miss a page.

As international travellers you tell us that 57% of you have telephone calling cards and that on your last business trip abroad, collectively you used them to make an astonishing 1,500,000 calls.*

All this convinces us that both you and the telecommunication companies that advertise with us get more out of the International Herald Tribune.

For summaries of the surveys from which these facts are taken, please call, in Europe James McLeod on (33-1) 46 37 93 81; in Asia, Andrew Thomas on (65) 273 6478; in the Americas, Richard Lynch on (212) 752 3890.

[illegible][illegible]

Page

NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
IBM	120.00	118.00	119.00	118.50	1,200,000	Microsoft	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.00	2,500,000
Apple	55.00	54.00	54.50	54.00	1,500,000	Oracle	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.00	1,000,000
Amazon	15.00	14.50	14.75	14.50	800,000	Yahoo	12.00	11.50	11.75	11.50	1,200,000
Google	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.00	1,800,000	Alibaba	18.00	17.50	17.75	17.50	900,000

Stock prices continued to fluctuate in a volatile market. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at 10,200.00, down 100.00 points from the previous session. The S&P 500 index fell 15.00 points to 1,150.00. The Nasdaq Composite index dropped 25.00 points to 2,800.00. The Russell 2000 index declined 10.00 points to 450.00. The New York Stock Exchange reported a record volume of 1.2 billion shares traded.

Market analysts predict continued volatility in the coming weeks. The Federal Reserve's recent decision to maintain the discount rate at 5.25% has fueled speculation about future interest rate moves. Investors are closely watching for any signals from the Fed. The technology sector remains a key focus, with several major companies reporting earnings next week.

The energy sector saw a sharp decline in oil prices, which helped lift the overall market. Crude oil prices fell by more than 10% in the past week. This has led to a resurgence in interest in energy-related stocks. The pharmaceutical industry also saw some movement, with several companies reporting strong quarterly results.

Global markets showed mixed performance. The London Stock Exchange closed down 50.00 points. The Tokyo Nikkei index fell 100.00 points. The Hong Kong Hang Seng index dropped 150.00 points. The Australian S&P 500 index declined 10.00 points. The Canadian S&P 500 index fell 15.00 points. The European Central Bank's decision to keep rates unchanged was widely expected.

The bond market saw a decline in yields, which is generally a positive sign for the economy. The 10-year Treasury note yield fell to 6.50%. The 30-year Treasury bond yield dropped to 7.50%. The yield on the 1-year Treasury bill fell to 5.50%. The yield on the 2-year Treasury note fell to 6.00%. The yield on the 5-year Treasury note fell to 6.75%.

The market's reaction to the Fed's decision was mixed. Some investors saw it as a sign of stability, while others saw it as a lack of aggressive action. The technology sector continued to lead the market, with several companies reporting strong growth. The energy sector also saw some gains, as oil prices continued to fall.

The pharmaceutical industry saw some movement, with several companies reporting strong quarterly results. The healthcare sector as a whole was a key focus for investors. The financial services sector also saw some activity, with several banks reporting strong earnings.

The retail sector saw a decline in sales, which was a concern for investors. The consumer goods sector also saw some challenges. The industrial sector was generally stable, with some companies reporting strong results.

The market's overall performance was mixed. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at 10,200.00, down 100.00 points. The S&P 500 index fell 15.00 points to 1,150.00. The Nasdaq Composite index dropped 25.00 points to 2,800.00. The Russell 2000 index declined 10.00 points to 450.00.

The market's reaction to the Fed's decision was mixed. Some investors saw it as a sign of stability, while others saw it as a lack of aggressive action. The technology sector continued to lead the market, with several companies reporting strong growth.

The bond market saw a decline in yields, which is generally a positive sign for the economy. The 10-year Treasury note yield fell to 6.50%. The 30-year Treasury bond yield dropped to 7.50%. The yield on the 1-year Treasury bill fell to 5.50%.



ATTENTION TO DETAIL

UF-755
LASER PRINTING

Panasonic

PLAIN PAPER FAX

The market's overall performance was mixed. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at 10,200.00, down 100.00 points. The S&P 500 index fell 15.00 points to 1,150.00. The Nasdaq Composite index dropped 25.00 points to 2,800.00. The Russell 2000 index declined 10.00 points to 450.00.

The market's reaction to the Fed's decision was mixed. Some investors saw it as a sign of stability, while others saw it as a lack of aggressive action. The technology sector continued to lead the market, with several companies reporting strong growth.

The bond market saw a decline in yields, which is generally a positive sign for the economy. The 10-year Treasury note yield fell to 6.50%. The 30-year Treasury bond yield dropped to 7.50%. The yield on the 1-year Treasury bill fell to 5.50%.

The market's overall performance was mixed. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at 10,200.00, down 100.00 points. The S&P 500 index fell 15.00 points to 1,150.00. The Nasdaq Composite index dropped 25.00 points to 2,800.00. The Russell 2000 index declined 10.00 points to 450.00.

The market's reaction to the Fed's decision was mixed. Some investors saw it as a sign of stability, while others saw it as a lack of aggressive action. The technology sector continued to lead the market, with several companies reporting strong growth.

The bond market saw a decline in yields, which is generally a positive sign for the economy. The 10-year Treasury note yield fell to 6.50%. The 30-year Treasury bond yield dropped to 7.50%. The yield on the 1-year Treasury bill fell to 5.50%.

صكتا من الامل

U.S. Firms to Keep Software Edge

Large Domestic Market Helps in Worldwide Efforts

By Mitchell Martin
International Herald Tribune

LAS VEGAS — American companies are destined to dominate the world market for computer programs for the foreseeable future, but consumers in other countries are likely to see falling prices and quicker local versions of U.S. software, industry executives said.

Addressing an international marketing forum that kicked off the annual Comdex autumn trade exhibition Sunday, executives from several companies told U.S. software writers they could tackle growing overseas markets by approaching them with the aid of local partners. Comdex is the world's largest computer trade show.

The key American advantage over foreign programmers is a large, well-developed home market with one language and one culture, which allows programmers to benefit from economies of scale unavailable in other countries.

Just as in the music and motion picture markets, about 70 percent of software sold in Europe is American in origin, while 30 percent comes from "local heroes," said Florian Müller of SWM Software Marketing GmbH.

Europe is the most likely target market for many software companies, according to Mark Busby, president of BSCA Inc., a consulting company. Although sales grew

at a relatively tame 12 percent rate in the first half of this year, according to data from the Software Publishers Association, he said the size of the market made it attractive to U.S. companies.

In the first half, European software sales were \$1.25 billion, more than a third the size of the \$3.09 billion American market. Although Asia grew faster in the period, at a 49 percent clip, sales there were only \$576.5 million.

A key element in many of the presentations at the international marketing forum was that companies needed to "localize" their programs for different markets. This includes not only translating the software but also taking account of different conventions for such things as dates, numbers and currencies.

The costs of localizing programs are considerable: just translating instruction manuals can cost \$100 a page, said Jack Plimpton, a marketing specialist who is president of Japan Entry, a consulting company. But several executives said that if the costs were borne as part of developing the programs, the price could be as little as 10 percent of the bill for localizing programs designed solely for the American market.

The foreign versions must appear as soon as possible after the American products. "A lot of the world watches what

happens in the U.S. or European-language market to see what is coming down the road," said Ken Fowles, manager of globalization at Microsoft Corp.

Mr. Fowles said that Microsoft recently introduced a U.S. upgrade of one of its programs, which he would not identify, followed several months later by a Japanese version. He said Japanese consumers stopped buying the program after the American upgrade came out, waiting for the local upgrade version. "There is an enormous price for delaying," he added.

Microsoft now writes its programs to be shipped simultaneously in English, German and Japanese, and about a dozen other languages are ready within 30 days, Mr. Fowles said.

While watching the American market for new products, computer users also keep an eye on U.S. prices, several executives said, and they have been refusing to pay the significant premiums that had been the norm as software prices have been falling in Europe.

Mr. Müller suggested that American programmers link up with co-publishers, companies that help add local content for their home markets, rather than re-publishers, which essentially help translate and market U.S.-designed programs.

INDONESIA: A Trade Showcase

Continued from Page 9

of APEC, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, endorse a plan Tuesday for free or almost free movement of goods, services and capital in the region by 2020.

"I have spoken to President Suharto several times during the year, and I know how committed he is to achieving this goal," Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia said. "Past pressure for trade liberalization has come from the industrialized countries. Now, for the first time, a developing country has said we should commit ourselves to a free-trade outcome."

As a result of a deregulation program started cautiously by the Suharto government in the early 1980s, Indonesia's manufactured exports have grown by an average of 20 percent a year since 1986.

"Indonesia actually has no other choice but to support free trade," the Jakarta Post said in a recent editorial. "Trading involves two-way traffic. Indonesia cannot continue to expand its exports without opening its market as well."

In June, the Suharto government risked nationalist ire when it announced another deregulation package aimed at improving the investment climate. The measures opened up several previously closed sectors to foreign capital and eliminated barriers to 100 percent foreign-owned investment.

"Foreign capital is no longer seen as a demon" in Indonesia, said Don B. Westmore, regional director for international public affairs at PT AT&T Indonesia, a unit of AT&T Corp. "It is regarded as a positive contribution to development."

But while many Indonesian companies are benefiting from the free flow of goods and capital, analysts said that companies controlled by relatives and friends of Mr. Suharto had been prominent in recent contract signings.

"We can't complain too much about the first family business," an Indonesian economist said. "After all, they spearheaded the privatization program."

Several of Mr. Suharto's six children have become increasingly active in business in recent years, obtaining numerous government contracts. As a result, they have faced growing criticism for allegedly using political influence to build up vast business empires.

When AT&T was awarded contracts in August valued at \$110 million from state-owned PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia for digital switching and transmission equipment, fiber-optic cables and telephone operating systems, its local partner was PT Citra Telekomunikasi, a company controlled by Sid Hardianto Rukmana, Mr. Suharto's eldest daughter.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SANTA FE
MINISTRY OF WORKS, PUBLIC SERVICES AND LODGING,
PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF ROAD SYSTEMS
PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROAD SYSTEM
FOR THE PROVINCE OF SANTA FE
KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL BIDS FOR CONTRACTING
THE EXECUTION OF WORKS:

PROVINCIAL ROAD N° 91: BUSTINZA - TOTORAS
SECTION: BUSTINZA - NATIONAL ROAD N° 34

- OFFICIAL BUDGET: \$8,967,400-
- TERM OF EXECUTION: 18 MONTHS
- PRICE OF THE BID DOCUMENT: \$2,800-
- OPENING: DECEMBER 13TH, 1994.
- TIME: 11:00 A.M.

PLACE FOR THE RECEPTION AND OPENING OF THE TENDERS:
COMUNA DE BUSTINZA, (Santa Fe Province)
at the place and time set for said act.

DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION:
Palacio Municipal - 9th. Floor - Santa Fe
Tel.: 54-42-37660 - Fax: 54-42-39672

New Global Standard Is Set for Digital Signals

The Associated Press

SINGAPORE — A global protocol was announced Monday that will standardize the transmission of high-quality digital signals.

Developers say the move will revolutionize television programming and communications worldwide.

Known as MPEG-2, the protocol received "international standard" status at the conclusion of a five-day meeting of the Geneva-based International Standards Organization and the International Electrotechnical Commission.

MPEG, which stands for Moving Picture Coding Experts Group, provides for

uniform delivery around the world of high-quality, low-cost digital TV signals for home entertainment, computer messages, teleconferencing and multimedia.

Users will attach an MPEG device — essentially a semiconductor chip — to their computers or televisions to link up with a network served by either satellite or land telephone lines.

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

SABEX
FUTURES LIMITED
• 24 Hour margin based foreign exchange dealing
• Fast competitive rates with a personalised service
• Catering only to professional investors, Fund managers and institutions, for their speculative & hedging needs
• Up to date market information and technical analysis
• Full futures brokerage in all major markets
33 Cavendish Square London W1M 9HF
Reuters Dealing: SABEX. Reuters Monitor: SARYZ (+ Daily fax)
Tel: (071) 412 0001 Fax: (071) 412 0003
Please call for further information.

Catch The Big Moves
DID YOU SELL DEC 84 AT 2142?
DID YOU BUY DEC 84 S&P 500 AT 472.55?
DID YOU BUY COFFEE IN MARCH? OUR CLIENTS DID!
Commerzbank's computerized trading system is now available by fax and covers over 75 commodities/financial futures/indices with specific "Buy", "Sell" or "Neutral" recommendations.
Request your 5-day free trial by sending a fax to Carol on 0202 652722 Int +4424 652722

ECU Futures PLC
29 Chesham Place
Belgrave
London SW1X 8HL
Tel: +41 245 0888
Fax: +41 235 6599
Member SFA.

FUTURES & OPTIONS BROKERS
\$32 ROUND
TURN
EXECUTION ONLY

Keystone
US Commodity Exchanges
800-967-4879
312-207-0117
For a free 100-page "Options & Futures" Guide, call 800-967-4879

Everyday Offer To Professional Traders
US Commodity Exchanges
\$2475
For a free 100-page "Options & Futures" Guide, call 800-967-4879

CURRENCY MANAGEMENT CORPORATION PLC
11 Old Jewry - London EC2R 8DU
Tel: 071-865 0800 Fax: 071-972 0970
MARGIN FOREIGN EXCHANGE
24 Hour London Dealing Desk
Competitive Rates & Daily Fax Sheet
Call for further information & brochure

Maths & Company
Capital Flow Asset Management
\$32,691.77
NET REALIZED PROFITS
PER \$100,000 UNDER MANAGEMENT
JUNE 27, 1994 THROUGH OCTOBER 21, 1994

MARGINED FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRADING
Fast, Competitive Quotes 24 Hours
Tel: +44 71 815 0400
Fax: +44 71 329 3919

Signal Realtime! USA
• Stock & Futures Quotes that CONNECT to 100+ applications
• Now in Europe 65,000 QUOTES from just \$3 day!
• Call NOW for YOUR free Signal Investment Software Guide & price list
• Call London 44 (0) 171 231 3556

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

PERSONALS
MAY THE SACRED HEART of Jesus be adored, glorified and preserved now and forever throughout the world. Sacred Heart of Jesus, pray for us. Saint Jude, worker of miracles, pray for us. Saint Jude, helper of the hopeless, pray for us.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
Attention visitors from the U.S.!
If you enjoy reading the IHT when you travel, why not also get it at home? Same-day delivery available in key U.S. cities.
Call (1) 800 882 2884
(In New York call 212 752 2890)
Herald Tribune

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
PARIS & SUBURBS
AVENUE FOCH
Sunny site, splendid 600 sqm, and 450 sqm in freestone buildings. FINEST TROCADERO (1) 45 37 14 14

7th - RUE DE LA
Charming pied-à-terre, Prestigious townhouse, 2 rooms, high ceilings, perfect condition, 17,200,000. SENSE ROMANTIC Tel: 1-42 88 70 00

SWITZERLAND
LAKE GENÈVE & MOUNTAIN RESORTS
Sole to foreigners authorized, see especially since 1975, valued properties in CHAM, IN CHAM, VILLAS, ESTAD, LES DIAMANTS, VERBES, CHAM-VERBES, 1 to 5 bed-rooms, 50,000 to 3.5 m. 19,400,000. 01 71 31 32 82

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
GREAT BRITAIN
LONDON, Epsom 3-bed, 2 bath house to let in Chertsey for Christmas season. Tel: 0181 44 71 71 31 1511 Fax: 0181 44 71 31 32 82

HOlland
***** GRS APARTMENTS ***** Long & Short Term Lets, 1 to 4 bed, furnished houses & flats, Tel: +31 20 650071, Fax: +31 20 650072, E-mail: grs@amstel.nl

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES
apartments in furnished apartments, residential area, 3 months and more. Tel: (1) 42 25 32 25 Fax: (1) 45 63 37 09

AT HOME IN PARIS
apartments to rent furnished or not. Sales & Property Management Services. 25 Av. Hoche 75008 Paris. Tel: 1-4511020 Tel: (1) 45 63 25 60

PARIS PROMOS
Living in 2 bedrooms, 2 bath, 60/30A, TERRACE ON SAME LEVEL + balconies, modern studio, double parking, furnished, PARIS PROMOS (1) 45 63 25 60

7th - CHAMP DE MARS
FACING EIFFEL TOWER, 2 bed, 2 bath, 60/30A, TERRACE ON SAME LEVEL + balconies, modern studio, double parking, furnished, PARIS PROMOS (1) 45 63 25 60

FINANCIAL SUPPORT S.A.
Geneva, Switzerland
Tel: (41) 22 22 22 22 Fax: 757-1270

FINANCIAL SERVICES
FUNDING PROBLEMS?
Venture Capital - Equity Loans
Real Estate - Business
Financing - Long Term
Collateral Supported Securities
Bankable guarantees to secure funding for viable projects arranged by:
Bankers of Asia
Commission earned only upon funding.
Tel: (65) 21 810-2284
Tel: (65) 21 810-2284 or 810-2570

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS
REBORN PAID FOR THE FIRST YEAR
15.5% High return expected over 36-48 months. Buy direct (no commission) already placed. Excellent management. Minimum investment US\$ 19,000. 5 years, free. Healthcare Facility, Av. de la Gare 40, CH-1003 Lausanne, Phone & Fax: +41 21 311 23 23

Embassy Service
YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS
Tel: (1) 47.20.30.05
Rd St Honore - 100 50A, light, equipped view, accessible, living, dining, 2 bedrooms for study + 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 17,500 net (incl. independent room + both some floor available) (parking included). Tel: 1-47 21 60 55

EMPLOYMENT
EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
CURRICULUM SPECIALIST, to develop local capacity in educational materials development and use of new primary school curriculum in Nicaragua. Spanish required. Send CV to Paula Gubins, AED, 1875 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20006 USA. Affirmative action equal opportunity employer M/F/D/V.

TEACHER TRAINING SPECIALIST
primary school teacher training position in Nicaragua. Spanish required. For more information, contact Paula Gubins, AED, 1875 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20006 USA. Affirmative action equal opportunity employer M/F/D/V.

HEALTH/MEDICAL SERVICES
LIFE IS BUT A DREAM: A weekend (Nov. 19, 20) training in Human Potential in H.E. Call Dr. Medeiros at 08154 23 52 or Deborah at 01451 39 71

HERBAL TREATMENT IN H.E.
Strengthen body against cancer, liver ailments, breast, stomach. No side effects. Please, call to 8551 482 905

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

INTERNATIONAL
EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CAREERS
Associate, Bachelor's and Master's degrees
at our campuses in:
Florida • London • Strasbourg • Paris
Heidelberg • Berlin • Madrid • Engelberg
and at the
American College of Switzerland, Leysin
Business Administration
and other business majors
International Hotel / Tourism Management
International Relations / Diplomacy
Computer Systems Management / Economics
Psychology • Public Administration
Engineering Management
Pre-Medicine • Commercial Art • Liberal Arts
French, German
The Leysin Institute of Art & Design
Advertising • Design • Promotion Marketing
For Catalog, Viewbook or Informational Video, write or call:
SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Dept 11/94 HTHM1 • 51 Waterloo Road • London SE1 8TX • England
Tel: (071) 938 9484 • Fax: (071) 620 1228
e-mail: schiller@compuserve.com

GREAT BRITAIN
Schiller International University
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SWITZERLAND
"Providing a multi-cultural atmosphere, stability and security on 11 acres, campus with excellent recreational facilities."
University degree programs
(A.A., B.A., B.S., M.B.A.) in:
Liberal Arts • International Business Administration
Economics • International Political Studies
French Language, Literature & Civilization
Individualized instruction in intensive French
Collegium Palatinum courses in intensive French
Preparatory program for university entrance:
designed for those seeking to complete their last year of secondary school in a university atmosphere. Small, tutorial type courses catering to individual needs.
The American College of Switzerland
Dept 11/94 HTHM1, CH 1854 Leysin
Tel: (025) 34 22 23 • Fax: (025) 34 13 46

U.S.A.
Full Range of Degree Programs:
Business - AACSB accreditation; Engineering - ABET accreditation; Architecture - NAAAB accreditation; MBA, MPA, PhD.
Affordable Tuition • Safe Location • Residential New Orleans
by Lake Pontchartrain • 15 minutes from French Quarter
For more information, contact:
Admissions Office
103 Administration Building
University of New Orleans
New Orleans, LA 70148
Tel: 504/286-6595 FAX: 504/286-5522 USA
Schiller International University System is fully accredited by Southern Association of Colleges & Schools

FREE VIDEO
B.A.B.S. M.B.A. PH.D. & P.M.A. A.M. Psychology
Health & Social Work, Theology
Central studies in English
Teacher Training, plus others
(504) 624-2977
Call for more information
LA SALLE UNIVERSITY
1001 1st Avenue, New Orleans, LA 70112-1000

Do you want concrete results in a foreign language?
FRENCH • GERMAN • SPANISH • ITALIAN • JAPANESE • DUTCH • ENGLISH
66 hours per week in the target language
9 lessons per day in mini-groups and/or private lessons
+ socio-cultural activities with the teachers till 10.30 pm.
Centres in:
France • Belgium • Ireland • Spain
Ref: Casa Cols, McKinley, German Foreign Office, Saar Department, Remscheid.
Also French and English courses for young people.

CERANLINGUA HEAD OFFICES
in Belgium
Children CER IN
Avenue de Chateaux, 264
B-3000 SPA
Tel: (32) 81 74 11 22
Fax: (32) 81 74 11 01
In the USA: Tel: (415) 584-0354 • Fax: (415) 584-0360
in France
Monsieur St-Pierre
BP 27024
F-91101 MONT-ST-ESPRIIT
Tel: (33) 66 90 33 06
Fax: (33) 66 90 33 09

Microcomputer Technology Institute
• Computer/Business Applications (7.5 to 15 months)
• Electronics/Biomedical Technology (15 months)
• Associate of Occupational Studies Degree • Certificate • Diploma
• English as a Second Language (9 months) • Certificate
• Private Institution • Reasonable prices • Attractive Location • Individual attention
7277 Regency Square Blvd., Houston, Texas 77036 U.S.A.
Phone: (713) 974-7181; Fax: (713) 974-2890
Fully accredited by Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges of Technology

ATTENTION EFL TEACHERS
THE IHT
"NEWSPAPERS IN THE CLASSROOM" MATERIALS ARE NOW AVAILABLE.
For more information please contact:
MARY LOUISE STOTT, Educational Services Department
Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle 92251 Neuilly CedeX France or Fax: (33-1) 46 37 06 51

Save on International Phone Calls
Save 30% and more compared to local phone calls.
We offer the best rates for international calls.
Call us now and we'll call you right back!
Tel: 1-206-284-8600
Fax: 1-206-282-6666
Lines open 24 hours.
Agents enquiries welcome!

Microcomputer Technology Institute
• Computer/Business Applications (7.5 to 15 months)
• Electronics/Biomedical Technology (15 months)
• Associate of Occupational Studies Degree • Certificate • Diploma
• English as a Second Language (9 months) • Certificate
• Private Institution • Reasonable prices • Attractive Location • Individual attention
7277 Regency Square Blvd., Houston, Texas 77036 U.S.A.
Phone: (713) 974-7181; Fax: (713) 974-2890
Fully accredited by Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges of Technology

ATTENTION EFL TEACHERS
THE IHT
"NEWSPAPERS IN THE CLASSROOM" MATERIALS ARE NOW AVAILABLE.
For more information please contact:
MARY LOUISE STOTT, Educational Services Department
Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle 92251 Neuilly CedeX France or Fax: (33-1) 46 37 06 51

OFFSHORE COMPANIES
FROM £150
Various countries, full services.
INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE SERVICES (UK) LIMITED
Services (UK) LIMITED
Sandhurst House, 2-5
Old Broad Street, London EC2M 6JH
Tel: +44 21 493 4246
Fax: +44 21 491 0605

OFFSHORE COMPANIES
FROM £150
Various countries, full services.
INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE SERVICES (UK) LIMITED
Services (UK) LIMITED
Sandhurst House, 2-5
Old Broad Street, London EC2M 6JH
Tel: +44 21 493 4246
Fax: +44 21 491 0605

OFFSHORE COMPANIES
FROM £150
Various countries, full services.
INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE SERVICES (UK) LIMITED
Services (UK) LIMITED
Sandhurst House, 2-5
Old Broad Street, London EC2M 6JH
Tel: +44 21 493 4246
Fax: +44 21 491 0605

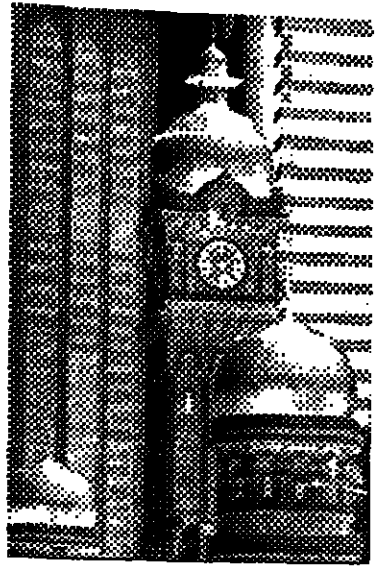
[illegible]

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible]

هكذا من الاجل

The 1994 Malaysia Summit Meeting



**MALAYSIA
SUMMIT
MEETING
1 9 9 4**

A Major Summit on Trade and Investment Opportunities in Malaysia

November 21-22, 1994
Shangri-La Hotel,
Kuala Lumpur

For the second time in as many years, Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir, members of his cabinet and key figures in the Malaysian private sector will join leaders of the international business community at a Summit Meeting that will aim to define the state of the Malaysian economy and highlight opportunities for foreign cooperation and investment.

The Summit, co-convened by the International Herald Tribune (IHT) and the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), in association with the American-Malaysian Chamber of Commerce (AMCham), will provide present and potential investors with a high level forum to discuss and debate the myriad of issues that affect foreign investment in Malaysia.

THE SPEAKERS

- * The Hon. Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad
Prime Minister of Malaysia
- * Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim
Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia
- * Dato' Seri Rafidah Aziz
Minister of International Trade & Industry
- * Dato' Tajudin bin Ramli
*Chairman & Chief Executive,
Technology Resources Industries Berhad*
- * Dato' Francis Yeoh Sock Ping
Managing Director, YTL Corporation Berhad
- * Dato' Mohamed Nadzmi Salleh
Managing Director, PROTON
- * Together with other leaders from the Malaysian and international business communities

THE ISSUES

- * The future of Malaysia's economy and role within ASEAN
- * Opportunities for foreign investment and cooperation
- * The KLSE and growth of Malaysian securities industry

REASONS TO ATTEND

- * Develop relationships with leaders of Malaysian government and business
- * Meet with Malaysian counterparts and pursue new or existing business interests in Malaysia
- * Learn where high yield potential for investment and cooperation exist in Malaysia

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The fee for the conference is US\$ 995.00. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a cancellation charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before November 7, after which time we regret there can be no refund. Substitutions, however, may be made at any time.

SPONSORS

Summit



Standard Chartered



Technology Resources Industries Berhad



Official Summit Car



Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional Berhad

Official Airline



Corporate



Occidental Petroleum (Malaysia) Ltd.

REGISTRATION FORM

To register for the conference, please complete the form and send it to: Fiona Irwin
International Herald Tribune,
7th Floor, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 9222 1176 Fax: (852) 9222 1190

- ☐ Enclosed is a check for US\$ 995.00 made payable to the International Herald Tribune ☐ Please invoice

Title (DR. MR. MRS. MS.) _____ First Name _____

Family Name _____

Position _____

Company _____

Address _____

City Country _____

Tel _____ Fax _____

15-11-94

SUMMIT ORGANIZERS



Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST



AMCham
American Malaysian Chamber
Of Commerce

SPORTS

In Season Finales, Navratilova Faces the End as Sampras Eyes the Top

Women's Star, 38, Is Ready To Quit After N.Y.C. Slims

By Robin Finn

NEW YORK Martina Navratilova has dreamed it, dined on it, decided it, with astrologers and tarot cards: retirement has been fraught with peril and possibility. And now, with immediacy, the late tennis sage Ted Tinling once pigeon-holed Navratilova as a gloriously mortal champion whose on-court attitude "ranged from arrogance to panic with nothing in between."

These days she is a legend on the cusp of turning more mortal

become thick as a sequoia trunk or thin as a stiletto, ungrippable in either case. She's had to face Nancy Kerrigan on skates on a tennis court made of ice.

Navratilova is curious about what will happen when the cheering stops. Over the past year, she has sought out mystics for the answer, in a tiny Thai restaurant in New York City, and, again on a whim, at a tiny roadside booth in Houston.

"Nobody else had told me I had to quit, or I absolutely should," said Navratilova, "but there I was, on the side of the road in Houston getting my tarot cards read by someone who didn't know me from Adam, and she told me the same thing the astrologer did, that I have two lifetimes, and the first one is coming to an end."

If the occult was in favor of retirement, her body parts were aching for it, and her mind could use a break.

"There's an arrogance about her still, and that's what's allowed her to stay competitive," said her coach, Craig Kardon. "She really had no business being top five in the world at her age with the type of game she plays, but by being crafty, she's kept up with girls who can hit the ball twice as hard as she does."

"But lately I think that same arrogance is also telling her something else, that maybe it is time to quit," he added.

Navratilova announced her impending retirement a year ago. Since then, while other players stayed sequestered in their hotel rooms, sustained themselves with room service and synchronized their watches to their matches, Navratilova set her timetable to friends, food and fun.

In May, after she lost in the first round of the French Open, she discussed opting for retirement on the spot and didn't calm down until she'd been distracted by a trio of desserts. She decided to work off the calories by showing up as scheduled for her favorite Wimbledon tuneup in seaside Eastbourne, England.

Instead of retiring, she then went on to Wimbledon's final, a journey that was part sentimental, part inevitable.

Navratilova skipped the next two months of the circuit. Plans for her retirement ranch outside Aspen, Colorado, went into full gear; but other plans, from learning to snowboard to following her friend Chris Evert into the TV booth, were put on hold.

By the end of the summer, she had made her peace with closing out a career that had spilled over into three decades and spawned dozens of records.

Until this year, the sixth-ranked Navratilova had managed to maintain a top five ranking and win at least two titles annually since 1975. The woman who won nine Wimbledon and



Boris Becker, preparing to practice Monday in Frankfurt, may get a boost from German fans at the ATP season finale.

hungered to "hit double digits" there had somehow become a woman who was too exhausted to enter one last U.S. Open.

But since she was also hanging onto a top five ranking, retirement had to wait. It had to become her carrot, not her cage.

Two weeks ago she discussed it over brunch at an opulent glass restaurant perched above San Francisco Bay, all the while irritably waving off the attentions of a tourist with an over-active camcorder.

"I won't miss that part of being a celebrity," she said, then instantly wondered if she would. "Even though I haven't based my self-worth on tennis, I wonder about the other people. Will anybody still listen to me? Will I be as important in their eyes? Will everybody disappear?"

Last week she discussed her dilemma, with a glass of Po-

merol in hand, her dog in her lap and a wokful of organic vegetables sizzling on the stove while unwinding beside the fireplace in a friend's kitchen.

"I'm definitely hurtling into a question mark," she said, "but I feel very much in control — as much as anybody can be when they're going into an unknown zone. I had a momentary panic about this being my last tournament; I wondered if people will want to open any doors to me after this. But if you are indeed defined by your acts, then this is a piece of cake compared to what I did in 1975."

What Navratilova did, at 18 and oblivious to any consequences, was to defect from what was then a Communist nation, Czechoslovakia, to the United States. She described it as a liberating act that she would do again even if Czechoslovakia had not been behind an Iron Curtain.

Her one professional regret is that she never won a calendar-year Grand Slam. She doubts anyone else will surpass her 167 career titles, her 109-match doubles streak alongside Pam Shriver, her six consecutive Grand Slam singles crowns or her 74-match singles streak.

On the personal front, she regrets nothing, particularly not her decision to defy the advice of closing her homosexuality for the sake of a better public image and bigger marketing clout.

"I was advised to put men in the friends' box at Wimbledon, but I couldn't live with myself if I put up a front like that," she said. "It's changing now, but I still don't know why it's O.K. for a singer like Elton John, or a politician like Karen Burstein, but not for me."

slovakia had not been behind an Iron Curtain.

Navratilova's 22 years of tennis have earned her more than \$20 million in prize money but only a pittance in endorsements. The latest affront came this year when Lotto re-signed Boris Becker and released her from her contract.

"George Foreman goes into the ring and gets 100 requests for endorsements, but nobody's calling me," she said.

Nobody's playing tennis like her, either, but she has got over that, and attributes her lack of imitators to slow courts and the safety that comes from playing "generic tennis."

"Obviously I didn't change the game, because everybody is staying on the baseline now," she said. "So what's my legacy?"

With one grand tennis gesture left and an entire lifetime ahead, maybe it's still too early to answer that.

Becker also has been praising his new coach — who happens to be Agassi's former coach, Nick Bollettieri.

"Finding Nick was a stroke of luck," said Becker, who climbed to No. 3 in the rankings after dropping out of the top 10. In the latest rankings Monday, Becker is down to No. 5.

Becker became a father in January and says family life has allowed him to find a new spark in his game.

"I am having a lot of fun again playing tennis," said the three-time Wimbledon champion, who has won four titles this year.

In the final week of October, Becker beat Sampras, Michael Stich and Goran Ivanisevic, who were then the three top-ranked players in the world, to win the Stockholm Open.

"My goals for this year have been fully achieved, the world championship is the crowning and I am excited, especially because I failed to qualify last year," said Becker, who won the 1992 event.

Considered probably the best indoor player, with 25 titles, and cheered on by the partisan German crowd, Becker will be a formidable foe in Frankfurt.

But he faces a tougher draw than Agassi in the round-robin portion of the event, with Sampras, Ivanisevic and Stefan Edberg in his group.

Agassi faces Michael Chang, Sergi Bruguera and Alberto Berasategui, all of whom are threats on clay but have little chance on the fast indoor surface.

In Frankfurt, Men's No. 1 Set for Agassi and Becker

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Just as Andre Agassi and Boris Becker were sizing each other up before the ATP Tour finale, Pete Sampras reminded them who is still the king of men's tennis.

While Sampras struggled to overcome an ankle injury and regain his touch, Agassi and Becker were playing some of the best tennis of their careers, including victories over Sampras.

Now, Sampras has recovered just in time for the ATP Tour World Championship, the \$3 million, tour-ending event that features the top eight players in the world and begins Tuesday. He won the 1991 title.

By beating Magnus Larsson on Sunday in the European Community Championship final in Antwerp, Belgium, Sampras won a record ninth title of the year and affirmed his No. 1 ranking.

"It gives me some confidence going into Frankfurt," said Sampras, who did not drop a set in the tournament. While Sampras played in Antwerp, Agassi and Becker were idle.

Sampras dominated the first half of the season, culminating it with his second Wimbledon title. Slowed by injuries, he then made an early exit at the U.S. Open and had not won another title until Sunday. With Sampras hurting, Agassi and Becker became the hottest players on the tour.

Agassi has risen to No. 2, his highest career ranking, winning the U.S. Open and 19 of his last 20 matches. He beat Sampras en route to winning the indoor Paris Open two weeks ago, his fifth title of the year.

"I couldn't feel better right now," Agassi said. "I think my performance has been every bit, if not more, than what I have been hoping for at this stage."

"I have high expectations for Frankfurt," he added. "When you've won as much as I have recently, you tend to feel like I've got to get out there and play and keep it going and keep the confidence where it is."

Winner of the inaugural 1990 ATP Tour World Championship, Agassi also credits his new coach, Brad Gilbert.

"I came into this year very focused and determined to make the most of what I can do and it started with choosing a coach that could get me there," Agassi said.

Becker also has been praising his new coach — who happens to be Agassi's former coach, Nick Bollettieri.

"Finding Nick was a stroke of luck," said Becker, who climbed to No. 3 in the rankings after dropping out of the top 10. In the latest rankings Monday, Becker is down to No. 5.

Becker became a father in January and says family life has allowed him to find a new spark in his game.

"I am having a lot of fun again playing tennis," said the three-time Wimbledon champion, who has won four titles this year.

In the final week of October, Becker beat Sampras, Michael Stich and Goran Ivanisevic, who were then the three top-ranked players in the world, to win the Stockholm Open.

"My goals for this year have been fully achieved, the world championship is the crowning and I am excited, especially because I failed to qualify last year," said Becker, who won the 1992 event.

Considered probably the best indoor player, with 25 titles, and cheered on by the partisan German crowd, Becker will be a formidable foe in Frankfurt.

But he faces a tougher draw than Agassi in the round-robin portion of the event, with Sampras, Ivanisevic and Stefan Edberg in his group.

Agassi faces Michael Chang, Sergi Bruguera and Alberto Berasategui, all of whom are threats on clay but have little chance on the fast indoor surface.

(AP, Reuters)

Couples and Love Win a 3d Straight Golf World Cup for U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DORADO BEACH, Puerto Rico — The U.S. team of Fred Couples and Davis Love set a tournament record by winning the World Cup of Golf for the third straight time.

Their victory Sunday broke a mark set twice over a five-year period by Jack Nicklaus and Arnold Palmer, winners for the United States in 1963-64 and 1966-67.

The 14-stroke winning margin equaled a record set by Ben Hogan and Sam Snead in 1956 and the four-round total of 40-under-par at the

Hyatt Dorado Beach East Course also set a tournament record.

"Having our names up there with Nicklaus and Palmer is something special," Couples said, after shooting a 69, his fourth sub-70 round. "They meant a lot to the game."

Couples' 72-hole score of 265, 23-under-par, earned him his first World Cup individual title. He finished second to Bernhard Langer last year and third to Brett Ogle in 1992.

"I felt we were the best team," he said. "Getting off to such a great start took a lot of the pressure off. We didn't play as well over the last two

rounds, but we did what we needed to do, turn in rounds in the 60s."

Love had to break 70 Sunday, salvaging a 69 by sinking a birdie putt on the par-4 18th hole. His four-round total of 271 was good for third place in the individual competition.

Constantino Rocca of Italy shot 68 Sunday to finish second at 270. Zimbabwe's Mark McNulty was fourth at 272.

"One of these times I'd like to win the individual title and let Freddy have some time off," said Love, who has finished behind Couples in each of the Americans' three victories.

McNulty and Tony Johnstone, who began the day nine strokes behind the Americans, didn't mount a run Sunday, playing themselves out of contention by the turn.

Couples and Love coasted from there. Zimbabwe could pick up only one stroke from par Sunday to finish the tournament at 26-under-par, one stroke ahead of Sweden for second place. New Zealand was fourth at 23-under.

Couples and Love indicated that they would be back to try for a fourth title next year in China.

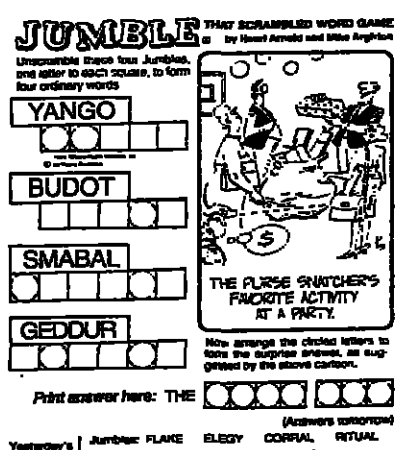
"I think we'll go for No. 4," Couples said. "I've enjoyed playing in this tournament and we've done well together."

Although American players this year were shut out of the four men's major championships for the first time, U.S. national teams continued to dominate.

In addition to the World Cup, the United States won this year's inaugural Presidents Cup against a team from the rest of the world and was runner-up to Canada at the Dunhill Cup.

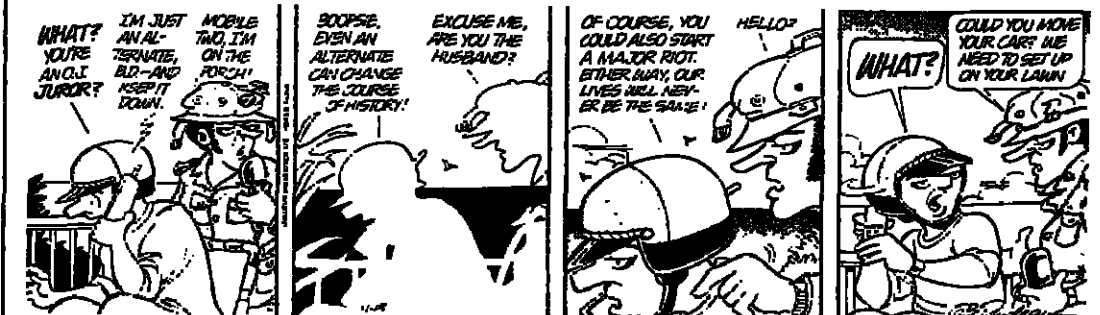
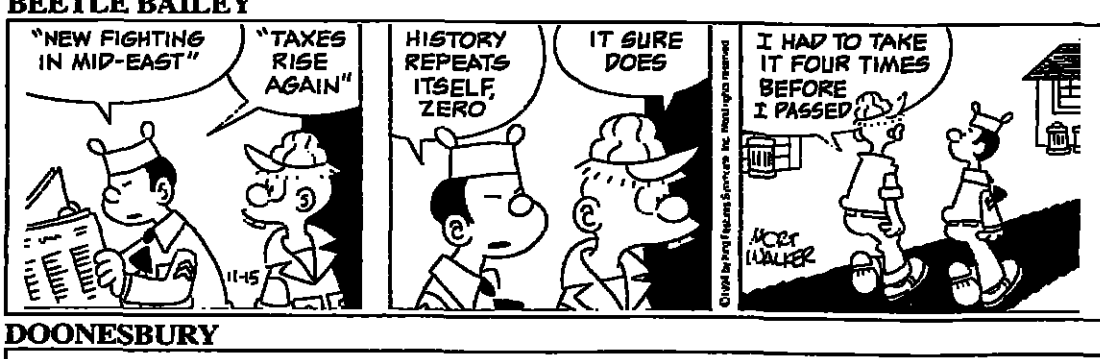
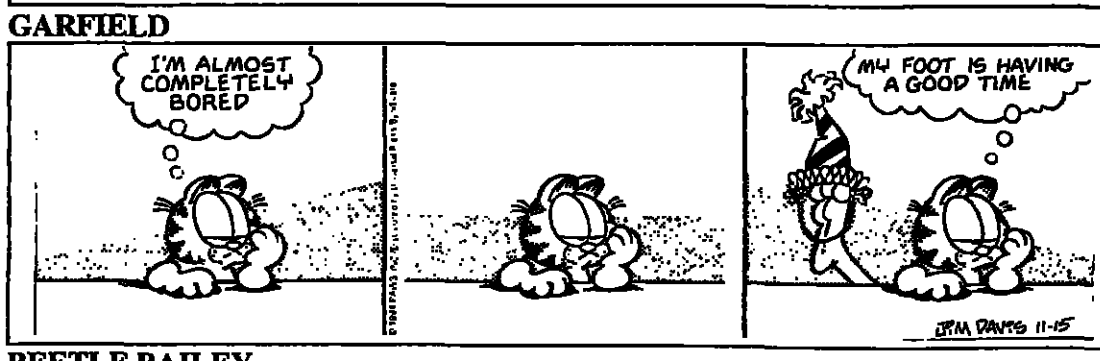
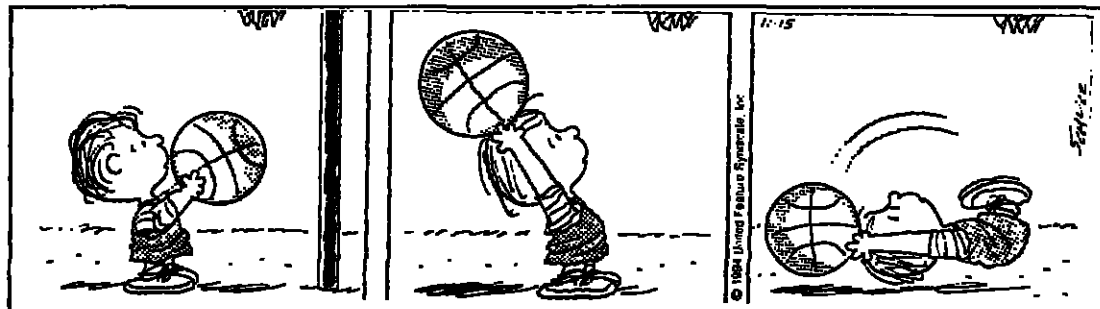
(AP, Reuters)

DENNIS THE MENACE



For investment information Read the MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBES

